The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Death of Marshal Prim from His Wounds.

Arrival of the King Elect at the City of Carthagena.

King Victor Emmanuel Arrives in the Eternal City.

A "Forlorn Hope" Sworn to Cut Its Way Out of Paris.

Destructive Conflagrations in Various Places.

Five Steamers Burned at New-Orleans and One Below the City.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Death of Marshal Prim—Arrival of the King-Elect in Spain—The Republican Militia—Action of the Cortes on the Death of Prim.

MADRID, Dec. 30, via LONDON, Dec. 31.—Marshal PRIM died last night from his wounds. His death has produced a profound sensation of grief, and everywhere great indignation is manifested against his assassins.

THE KING ELECT.

The Duke of AQSTA landed at Cartagena on Friday. He was received with enthusiasm by the people, and departed soon afterward for Madrid.

FESTIVITIES POSTPONED.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The King elect is expected to arrive here on Monday. The festivities which were to have taken place on his entrance into the city have been postponed.

THE REPUBLICAN MILITIA.

The republican militia battalions of Madrid have nearly all surrendered their arms in obedience to the order of the Governor-General of Madrid. Perfect tranquillity prevails in the capital and throughout the provinces.

ACTION OF THE CORTES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The official cable dispatch received this afternoon, from Madrid, states that Gen. PRIM died last night at 11 o'clock, in consequence of the wounds he received in the shoulder and arm. The Cortes, on learning of the event, unanimously voted full powers to the Government formed by Admiral TOPETE. The new King has reached Murcia, and has been received with enthusiasm.

Victor Emanuel in Rome—Enthusiastic Reception—The Eastern Conference Postponed Only a Few Days—The British Cabinet—The Brooklyn at Lisbon.

ROME, Dec. 31.—King VICTOR EMANUEL has entered the city. His reception was most enthusiastic. The city was illuminated. The King appeared on the balcony of the Quirinal Palace, and was cheered by an immense assemblage.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1871.—The Foreign Office announces that the conference of the European Powers has been postponed a few days, to await the arrival of M. JULES FAVRE and allow the other plenipotentiaries to receive further instructions.

THE ENGLISH CABINET.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The report seems to be generally credited that CHICHESTER FORTESQUE will succeed JOHN BRIGHT as President of the Board of Trade. The Marquis of HARTINGTON will become Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. STANSFELD replace the Marquis as Postmaster-General.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER BROOKLYN.

The Unithd States steam frigate *Brooklyn* has arrived in the Tagus.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The Prussian Investment of Paris—The Line Advanced to Bondy—The German Losses—Prince Frederick with the Besiegers—A "Forlorn Hope" Organized in the City.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 30.—Great quantities of munitions of war were found abandoned in Fort Avron.

A GERMAN ADVANCE.

Two companies of Saxons have advanced as far as the village of Bondy.

WHAT AVRON COST.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 3.—The losses of the besieging forces during the bombardment of Fort Avron on the 28th are reported to have been 9,000.

THE GERMANS REINFORCED.

Advices from Paris of the 29th represent that the larger portion of the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has reached the lines of the besiegers of Paris, and joined that as reinforcements.

A FORLORN HOPE.

It is reported that BEAUREPAIRE has formed in Paris a corps of 12,000 volunteers, who have sworn to cut their way through the Prussian lines and organize a levy in the Provinces.

MONT AVRON.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 1.—It is officially explained that the fort on Mont Avron was not casemated. As the men had no protection, Gen. TROCHU ordered them to remove the guns and evacuate the works. The fort was not injured by the incessant firing of the Germans, and the garrison lost only eight killed and twenty wounded during the three days' bombardment.

A SILLY INVENTION.

The dispatch to the London *Times* reporting that TROCHU was forming an intrenched camp around Mt. Valerien with the intention of withdrawing his army into it and evacuating Paris, is pronounced a silly invention.

Operations on the Loire—A Fight Near Vendome—The Germans Falling Back.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 1.—An official dispatch from Le Mans, today, has been received, in which Gen. CHAUZY announces that Gen. JOUFFRAY attacked the enemy on the left bank of the Loire, near Vendome, and completely defeated him, taking 200 prisoners. Gen. CHAUZY adds that he will energetically follow up the success, and continue the forward movement.

THE GERMANS RETIRING.

The columns sent forward by Gen. CHAUZY report that the Prussians are falling back on Paris.

A FIGHT AT BRIONNE.

In an engagement near Brionne, yesterday, a Fredch detachment gained a victory over 2,500 Germans.

TOURS.

The *Moniteur* says the dispatch emanating from Prussian hands, and reporting that the City of Tours asked for a Prussian garrison, is an absurd falsehood.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1871.—The siege artillery arrived before Meung yesterday, and the bombardment of the place has commenced.

Operations in the North and East—The Prussian Cavalry Useless in the Snow—The Situation About Havre.

ALBERT, Dec. 30.—A flying column of Gen. MANTEUFFEL'S army encountered and defeated three battalions of Gardes Mobiles at Fougnet, with small loss, taking ten officers and 230 men prisoners.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 31.—Gen. FAIDHERBE, commanding the Army of the North, is again in motion.

THE RETREAT IN THE EAST.

In the East the Prussians continue to retreat before the French advance.

THE PRUSSIAN CAVALRY USELESS.

It is reported that the Prussian cavalry has become almost useless since the recent snows and frost, as the horses are smooth shod.

COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

In consequence of the severe weather and the difficulty of keeping their communications open, the Prussians around Paris have been obliged to eat their reserved provisions.

ABOUT HAVRE.

Further accounts from Havre admit that the Prussians retook and held Bouille for a short time, but were afterward driven back with considerable loss. The French assert that the Prussians at one time offered to surrender, whereupon the French fire ceased, but as a party approached the enemy to receive their surrender it was fireed into at point-blank range, and the battle was resumed.

HAVRE, Jan. 1.—Gen. PELETINGEAS has issued a proclamation, addressed to the army and people of Havre, filled with warlike exhortations and encouragement.

A reconnoisance in force was made today in the direction of Bolbec. There was some fighting with the German advanced posts, in which we lost one killed, and the Germans twenty-five killed, eighteen wounded and eleven prisoners.

A SIX HOURS' FIGHT.

HAVRE, Saturday, Dec. 31—General ROY yesterday carried the Prussian positions on the heights of Bouille, Orival and Chateau Robert. The affair lasted six hours. The loss was small on both sides.

A BATTLE IMMINENT IN THE EAST.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A battle is expected in Eastern France, near Hericourt, between Gen. TRESKOW and 10,000 Frenchmen.

A FRENCH REPULSE.

Gen. MANTEUFFEL reports that on Saturday five battalions left Ruen. They encountered a French brigade and drove it into the Castle of Robert le Diable, which was subsequently stormed by the Prussians. The French loss, 100 killed and prisoners.

Miscellaneous—A Cargo of French Arms from America Watched at Queenstown—Affairs in Bordeaux.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 1.—A French vessel from an American port, laden with arms, is is this harbor and is carefully watched by the German corvette *Augusta*.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 1.—Great masses of people made demonstrations in favor of the Government here today. For hours the streets near the Prefecture were impassable. M. GAMBETTA addressed the crowd from a balcony. The popular enthusiasm was intense.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Conflagration Among New-Orleans Steam-Boats—Five Steamers and Two Cargoes Destroyed—Loss $480,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 1.—Early this morning a fire broke out on board the steamboat *Magenta* and spread rapidly to the *Grand Era*, *Julia Rudolph*, *Thompson Dean*, and *John Howard*, all of which are a total loss except the *John Howard*, whose hull may be saved. The *Magenta* is valued at $30,000; insured for $10,000. The *Grand Era*, valued at $70,000 by her owners, is insured for $35,000. The *Julia Rudolph*, valued at $150,000, is reported to be insured for $120,000. All of the above insurances are in Western offices. The cargo destroyed on board the *Thompson Dean* consisted of 1,600 sacks of flour, 300 hogsheads of sugar, molasses, steel, &c., valued at $100,000, and insured here for $60,000. The *John Howard*, a new boat, had 1,200 bales of cotton and a large lot of Western produce on board. The boat and cargo are valued at $130,000, and the estimated loss $100,000. Insurance unknown.

The Steam-Ship De Soto Burned Below New-Orleans—Loss $250,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The steam-ship *De Soto* hence, yesterday evening, for New-York, took fire at 6 o'clock, when twenty-seven miles below the city. She ran on McColl's flat, where she burned to the water's edge. The steamer and cargo, consisting of 988 bales of cotton, 200 hogsheads of sugar and 1,000 barrels of molasses, valued at $250,000, are almost a total loss. Insurance unknown. On the 25th December, the *De Soto* cleared for New-York, but was run into by a tug-boat and returned here for repairs. The vessel is owned in New-York.

Seventy Houses Burned in the Centre of Mifflin, Penn.—Loss from $150,000 to $200,000.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 1.—A great fire occurred at Mifflin, Penn., last night. Upward of seventy buildings were burned in the centre of the town, including stores, dwellings and stables. The loss is estimated at from $160,000 to $200,000. Two steamers and a hose carriage were sent from Harrisburg and Lewiston. The origin of the fire is undiscovered. The following are the names of the sufferers: Sulaff & Sellers, palace stone building, and commission warehouse, brick, and one dwelling-house, frame: Hoffman, frame dwelling, clothing-store and contents; Troup, dwelling; S. Stilleling, frame dwelling; T. Hamilton, frame dwelling; Hazzard, frame house; Mrs. Reese, frame house; J. E. Hollobaugh, frame building, occupied as a restaurant, billiard saloon and printing-office of the *Democrat & Register*; Odd-fellows' Hall, brick, lower story occupied by Tilton & Espenshade as a dry-goods and groceries; Union Hotel, rough cast, proprietor, Simon Albright; W. Egolf, residence, frame; S. S. Doty, brick dwelling-house and office; S. Parker, brick house; H. Goshen, brick house; A. G. Bonsall, brick house; Westfall, frame house; J. Stambaugh, brick house; Jno. Wright, brick house; C. McClellan, frame house; Mrs. Oswalt, store and house; Wm. Wise, frame house; Jno. Ditrick, frame house; Robt. Gallagher, brick house; James Robeson, brick house; Mrs. Dolan, large frame house occupied by the families of Messrs. Dolan, Jno. Wimer and W. J. Jackman, and some six or eight frame buildings of Geo. Jacobs, occupied as offices and shops. There were also some twenty-five or thirty stables destroyed. The amount of the insurance has not been made known.

There was no loss of life.

Shops and Dwellings Burned in Norwich, Conn.—Loss Not Ascertained.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 1.—A fire in New-London this morning burned the carpenter-shop of SETH MORGAN, the paint-shop of O. E. HEWITT & Co., and the adjoining dwelling, occupied by JAMES SMITH and two other families. The Bassett House was slightly damaged. Loss not known.

ALBANY.

Arrival of Members—Organization of the Legislature—The Speakership and Clerkship—New-Year Celebrations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—About half of the members of the Legislature have arrived in town, including nearly all of the New-York and Brooklyn delegations. TWEED, SWEENY, GENET and FREAR, and half a dozen other New-Yorkers came yesterday and have already got the Assembly organized according to the Ring programme. HITCHMAN is to be Speaker, and ARMSTRONG Clerk, as last year; and the Chairmanships of most of the committees have been apportioned in a way to facilitate Tammany legislation. It only remains for the rural members to ratify the Tweed and Sweeny slate, which they will do, without question, at the caucus to-morrow evening.

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND CLERKSHIP.

The Republicans will also hold a caucus for Speaker and Clerk to-morrow night. The rival candidates for the first position are HUSTED, of Westchester, and SELKREG, of Tompkins, the former representing the Fenton wing of the party, and the latter the opposition.

NEW-YEAR CELEBRATION.

To-morrow will be kept as a holiday by the Albanians, and business will be generally suspended, except among the politicians. Gov. HOFFMAN gives a reception between 10 and 2. He was sworn in as Governor for the next two years, yesterday.

THE SOUTH.

Death of a Prominent Baltimorean—An Ice-Boat Blown Up—The "Little Church Around the Corner."

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 1.—JOSEPH B. ESCAVAILLE, President of the second branch of the City Council of Baltimore, died yesterday afternoon. He was for many years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows of this city, and also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. As a citizen he was generally most highly esteemed....The ice-boat *Chesapeake*, a steamer of great power, used for cleaning the harbor and bay of ice, blew up last evening off Sandy Point, near Annapolis. One man was instantly killed, and three others were severely scalded. After the explosion the *Chesapeake* was burned and sunk. She cost $135,000, and was insured $95,000, principally in Baltimore offices....The dramatic company of the Holiday-street Theatre, the oldest dramatic building in the United States, had a hop last evening in honor of the old and new year. At the close of the festivities $100 was subscribed to purchase a copy of the Bible, illustrated by DORE, to present to Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, the Christian pastor of the "little church around the corner" in the City of New-York.

THE EAST.

Condition of the Home Insurance Company—Report of the Investigating Committee.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 1.—The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Home Insurance Company of this city reported at the adjourned meeting, on Saturday morning, that there was but one way to save the company, viz.: By reducing the capital stock to $10,000, and subsequently raising new capital of at least $300,000, and filling the deficiency in assets by raising the additional sum of $150,000, and to keep the re-insurance fund intact. The assets of the Company are sufficient to pay its present liabilities. Except the reinsurance fund, the suggestion of the Committee was adopted. The old stock was reduced to $10,000. One hundred thousand dollars has been donated toward filling the deficiency in the reinsurance fund. One hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed to the new capital, and the Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for the amount remaining. The meeting adjourned till Tuesday, Jan. 3. A determined effort is being made to put the Company on a sound business basis, with a fair prospect of accomplishing it. If the effort is successful, the Company will resume business within a week. STEPHEN ENGLISH, editor of the New-York *Insurance Times*, was present at the meeting, and approved the plan adopted.

Marine Disasters on the New-England Coast.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 1.—The bark *Fannie* arrived here today, thirty-eight days from Rotterdam, for Boston. In a gale, last Thursday, she sprung aleak, and threw over a part of her cargo of lead, and put in leaking 140 strokes per hour. The schooner *Elizabeth Gray*, of Rockland, from New-York, arrived today. In the gale of the 14th ult., off Seguin, and lost her jib-boom, broke her main-boom, stove her bulwarks, and lost her anchor and chain; she also had her deck swept and sails split. She arrived here making 200 strokes per hour. This is the schooner reported as sunk by the steamer *Chase*.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Jan. 1, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles ⅌ hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds ⅌ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.65	37	....	:	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.28	34	N.E.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Boston	30.11	22	N.W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.84	32	S.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.18	20	N.	14	.75	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	29.82	39	S.W.	35	6.00	High wind.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.07	41	S.W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.88	37	S.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.73	34	S.	35	6.00	High wind.	Cloudy.
Key West	30.22	63	N.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City	30.32	43	E.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.77	38	N.W.	35	6.00	High wind.	Fair.
Mobile	30.35	52	....	:	....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.19	46	S.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
New-York	30.17	31	S.W.	6	.18	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	30.34	31	N.W.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Fair.
Oswego	29.94	30	S.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.24	39	W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Pittsburg	29.98	35	S.	12	.75	Brisk.	Fair.
Rochester	29.98	31	S.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.37	39	N.W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.03	47	W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.79	37	....	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.16	29	S.E.	:	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington	30.37	36	....	:	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

A Bogus Firm Disappears from Reading, Penn.—An Aching Void in the Pockets of their Victims.

READING, Penn., Jan. 1.—The swindling operations of a bogus firm, known as PAINTER, MYERS & Co., have just been brought to light in this city. The men came here about two months ago, bearing references from what has proved to be a confederate firm in Harrisburg, hired a store, and commenced business as hardware merchants. They then obtained consignments from various hardware dealers in New-York, New-Jersey and other places, and immediately upon the arrival of the goods reshipped them to Baltimore and elsewhere. Before the frauds were discovered, "PAINTER, MYERS & Co." left town, and the members of the Harrisburg firm are also missing. It is said that the dealers with whom they did business have been swindled out of over $15,000.

OBITUARY

Marshal Juan Prim.

A cable dispatch brings us the somewhat startling intelligence that the attempt to assassinate Marshal PRIM on the night of the 27th of December, as he was returning home from the Cortes, was not so completely unsuccessful as was hoped. The great War Minister and President of the Council of Spain, died at Madrid of his wounds on Thursday night last. Marshal Don JUAN PRIM, Viscount del Brusch, Count de Reus, Marquis de los Castillejos, and Grandee of Spain of the first class, was born at Reus, a town in Catalona, near Tarragona, on the 6th of December, 1814. Notwithstanding the formidable array of titles which he has won by his military genius and his irrepressible energy in his native country, his birth was comparatively humble. His father was a Colonel of infantry, grown old in the service, but of scanty income and limited resources. Born with a strong inclination for military life, JUAN PRIM was at an early period admitted as a cadet, and had barely entered the army when the civil war broke out, which lasted from the death of King FERDINAND VIII., in 1833, to the peace of Bergara, in 1839. When he was twenty-two years of age, his bravery and talents had already won for him the rank of Captain, and before the close of the war he was a Colonel, with his breast glittering with orders and crosses, which were lavished upon him by the Government. The Queen mother, CHRISTINA, testified her gratitude for his services in aiding the triumph of her cause against the claims and intrigues of Don CARLOS, by conferring upon him his first aristocratic title of Viscount DEL BRUSCH. No sooner, however, did he find himself condemned to pass a prosy life in the "piping times of peace" than he became mixed up in the insurrection of Saragossa and was compelled to go into exile. He had an illustrious companion, however, in the Queens' mother, and they both passed some years in Paris, nursing their wrath against ESPARTERO, then at the head of the Cabinet of ISABELLA. In 1843 PRIM was elected to the Cortes as representative of Barcelona, and boldly returned from exile to take his seat in that body. ESPARTERO was then at the height of his power, but the coalition of the Progresista Party with the Christinos, with whom PRIM acted as a politician, soon resulted in his overthrow, and he in turn betook himself to exile. An insurrection which PRIM had excited in his native town of Reus was unsuccessful; but his part in the opposition to ESPARTERO and the restoration of CHRISTINA entitled him to consideration in the change which had taken place, and he was made Major-General, with the additional title of Count de Reus, and the dignified position of Governor of Madrid. He was never at rest, however, and in 1844 he was implicated in a conspiracy against NARVAEZ, then at the head of the Government, which culminated in an attempt to assassinate the Prime Minister as he was driving to the opera one evening, by firing at his carriage in the Calle de Ballesta. It is well known that NARVAEZ and BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO, who sat in the front seat with him, escaped with their lives, but NARVAEZ's Aide-de-Camp, RASETTI, was shot dead. PRIM was tried with others, convicted of participation in the murder, and condemned to death, but NARVAEZ, either out of extreme magnanimity, or possibly from conviction of PRIM's innocence, induced the Queen to cancel the sentence. He, however, deemed it prudent to remove the restless soldier and daring political opponent to the office of Captain-General and Governor of Porto Rico, sending him to his new destination before the close of that same year, 1844. PRIM was in command at Porto Rico when a negro insurrection broke out in the Danish Island of Santa Cruz. Moved by a feeling of natural sympathy at the peril of the Government of a friendly nation, PRIM went to the rescue of the Danes, and acted so important a part in the subjugation of the rebels, that he was rewarded by the King of Denmark with the Order of the Dannebrog. This generosity, however, was not altogether satisfactory to the Colonial Minister at home, who blamed him for his rashness in removing the Spanish garrisons from Porto Rico, and thereby exposing that valuable possession of the Crown to the attacks of negroes, those as ready for a revolt as in the Danish colony, and recalled him to his country, where he was tried for dereliction of duty. He was found guilty and condemned, but that was a trifle in those days in Spain. The wheel of political fortune revolved so rapidly that a shrewd and active adventurer could contrive to keep above board a good portion of the time. He made himself serviceable to a majority of the numerous Cabinets which succeeded each other so fast that they were frequently spoken of as the "lightning Ministries," until he became involved in a conspiracy against the administration of BRAVO MERILLO. The next turn of affairs did not come soon enough for him, and he and Gen. ORTEGA were banished together. The Eastern troubles were just then beginning, and he betook himself to the scene of action and took service under the Turks. The ban of exile was removed in 1854, owing to the influence of his old friend, the Queen Mother, who was now in favor, and he was appointed Spanish Military Commissioner to the camp of the allies. He afterward published an account of his military observations and a historical essay on the Turkish Empire. While at the Crimea he gained many friends among the officers of the French Army, and was especially acceptable to the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces, who wrote him a most flattering letter, made him magnificent presents, and obtained for him from the Sultan the decoration of Medjidie and a sabre of honor. On his return home he passed through Paris, where, in 1856, he married a Mexican lady, Senora ECHEVARRIA, who brought him a dowry of $600,000, with expectation of no less a fortune from her mother, and $1,000,000 from each of her two uncles. The marriage was celebrated under the auspices of Queen CHRISTINA, who was present at the wedding, and acted as "Madrina" to the bride. On the 31st of January of the same year, 1856, PRIM was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and in 1858 he was raised to the Senate, where he distinguished himself by a very remarkable speech on the Mexican question during the debate on the address to the Crown.

The war in Morocco broke out soon after this, and he received a command. As usual, his military exploits were brilliant, and for his bravery and skill in an engagement at Castillejos was raised to the rank of a Grandee of Spain, and further honored with the title of Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS. Not long after his return he was concerned in some intrigue, and was again banished, or rather, kept in a sort of retirement at Ovieto, but when the Spanish expedition to Mexico was organized in 1861, he received the chief command. This expedition was intended to co-operate with the French and British forces, under a treaty made at London, for the redress of outrages on the subjects of the cosignatory Powers. PRIM arrived at Vera Cruz in the Spring of 1862, but disagreement in the counsels of the different commanders soon disgusted him, and he returned with his forces to the island of Cuba. He soon after returned home, making a visit to New-York on his way. His conduct in abandoning the movement in Mexico had aroused a good deal of indignation in Spain, but before the end of the year 1862 he appeared in his place in the Senate, and made an able defense against the charges of his accusers.

For some time after this PRIM was comparatively quiescent, though he was accused of joining O'DONNELL in an attempt to oust NARVAEZ, by fair means or foul, from the direction of affairs. After the accession of O'DONNELL, he was still determined to be in the opposition, and leagued himself with ESPARTERO, throwing himself with all his influence into the interests of the Progressistas. He accepted the Presidency of many of their committees, and although opposed to the policy of RETRAIMIENTO and other leaders of the party, declared himself bound by the suffrages of the majority.

In 1866 and 1867 he was at the head of several insurrectionary movements, and seemed to make determined efforts to overthrow the dynasty of ISABELLA. He met with little success, however, and was finally forced to leave the country. He retired to London, where he exerted his influence, which was considerable, in behalf of Spain, at every opportunity. It was thought then, if ever he returned to Spain, it would be to head a revolution that would, if successful, overthrow the effete monarchy of the Bourbons and establish a Republic.

In 1868 Spain began to move with the upheavals of discontent, which had been suppressed until its elements had become more powerful than all the influences which the Government could wield. The three branches of the Opposition—the Liberals, the Progressists, and the Democrats—joined in one grand plot to overturn the throne of ISABELLA. PRIM was in constant communication with the leaders; and no sooner were they ready for active operations than he appeared on the scene in person. The insurrection spread throughout the Kingdom, and though SERRANO and several other leaders were lodged in prison, PRIM took the direction of affairs with a strong and a skillful hand, and after a short but vigorous campaign, the Queen was an exile. On the 8th of October a Provisional Government was formed, with PRIM as Lieutenant-General and Minister of War. This was a sort of Central Junta, and Marshal SERRANO was the President. The question of the form of a permanent Government, whether republican or monarchical, was for a long time debated, and finally settled in favor of the latter by the adoption of the constitution by the Cortes in 1869. The Provisional Government was changed on the 18th of June of the same year to a Regency, with SERRANO at its head, and PRIM as President of the Council and Minister of War. This position he has held ever since, and has exerted probably a greater influence in the affairs of Spain than any other Minister of the Government. He in a great measure conducted the negotiations which ended in the election of AOSTA to the throne, and was preparing to surrender his powers into the hands of the new Sovereign when he was cut off by the dastardly hand of an assassin.

In personal appearance PRIM has been thus described: "Gen. PRIM is a man considerably below the middle size, with a small and slender, but apparently wiry and extremely active frame, a bright, lively, and intelligent countenance, with a very bad complexion, the visible result of that liver complaint under which he is well known to labor. His eyes are large and expressive, his features tolerably regular, with no other marked peculiarity than the high-cheeked bones. His manners are courteous and winning; he speaks fluently, and expresses himself forcibly, and not inelegantly, both in his native language and in French."

END OF A BLOODY FEUD.

Another Murder in Brooklyn—Sergt. Haggerty Shot by Sheriff Moylan.

About 11 o'clock last night the Brooklyn Court-house steps were the scene of a shooting affray, which at present gives every indication of ending in the death of one of the combatants. Intense excitement was created by the matter, owing to the fact that the parties engaged were the two well-known politicians, JOHN MOYLAN, Deputy Sheriff, and Ex-Sergt. EDWARD HAGGERTY, keeper of the Court-house. The affray was brought on, it is said, by an attempt on the part of HAGGERTY to force MOYLAN, whom be found hanging around the corridors of the Court-house, slightly intoxicated, out into the street. MOYLAN resisted, and a scuffle ensued, the upshot of which was the drawing of revolvers, and the lodging of a bullet in the brain of HAGGERTY. The noise made by the discharge at once attracted the attention of passing citizens to the spot, where the wounded man was found lying almost insensible, bleeding profusely from his wound. MOYLAN, in the meantime, had hastened from the place and was endeavoring to make good his escape in the direction of Fulton-avenue, when three of the beforementioned spectators, named respectively C. E. AUSTIN, R. E. HUTCHING and JOHN RIDGWAY, caught sight of him and started in pursuit. A short chase resulted in the capture of the fugitive, who, however, did not surrender himself without making threats to deal with his pursuers as he had with his victim, HAGGERTY. Unawed, however, by these threats, they pounced upon and dragged him to the First Precinct Station-house, where, on being examined, the revolver from which the shot had been fired was found in his possession. The weapon had six barrels, two of which were empty.

HAGGERTY was also conveyed to the Station-house, and a physician, Dr. KISSAM, called in to attend him. Examination showed that the bullet had entered the left temple, and after fracturing the frontal sinus had bedded itself in the brain. A dexterous surgical operation, however, resulted in its successful extraction, and the wounded and probably dying man was carefully conveyed to his family residence.

The fact that the quarrel that led to the above melancholy result had originated ostensibly in MOYLAN's determination to remain in the Court-house against the wishes of HAGGERTY, was admitted by both; but investigation also elicited the fact that the men have been for years past enemies of the most inveterate character. Their hatred—started, it is said, many years ago in a little love affair—has gone on deepening through all the ups and downs of political life, until, having reached an exploding point, it was fired by the unhappy incident related. Both men are married, and in general have unblemished characters. MOYLAN, however, is noted for his hasty disposition.

Mysterious Conference at Police Head-Quarters.

A messenger suddenly appeared at Police Head-quarters, in Mulberry-street, late last evening, and announced to the detectives on duty that Mr. CAMPBELL, the Brooklyn Chief of Police, was on his way over from the City of Churches, and desired that Superintendent KELSO be sent for to meet him. Mr. KELSO soon arrived, as did also his visitor, and the two Chiefs of Police were at once closeted together, their conference being a long one. No information could be gained as to the motive for Mr. CAMPBELL's midnight visit, as he remained with Superintendent KELSO until 2 o'clock this morning, the Superintendent's office being guarded from intrusion by a stalwart policeman. All sorts of rumors were in circulation, the most reasonable being that Mr. CAMPBELL sought the assistance of Mr. KELSO in tracing the burglars who fired at the watchman and shot one of their own gang, and who are believed to have gone from this City on their foray. It was stated that another move had been made in the never-to-be-forgotten Nathan murder, and the rumor ran that the Brooklyn Police have struck a trail that may lead to some important results. Whatever the cause for this remarkable conference it must be an important one, as the lateness of the hour, and the rumored movements of certain Police officers, portend some remarkable developments.

The Cunard Steam-Ship Line—Dock Improvements in Jersey City.

The reports which were circulated last Summer to the effect that the Cunard Steamship Company were about to remove their depot from Jersey City to Hoboken, are proved to be untrue by the improvements now being made at the foot of Grand-street, Jersey City, their present landing place. A large building, extending across Grand-street, is now being erected, having a spacious gothic gateway to the wharves. Along the shores a shed for the storage of freight, &c., is being built as far as Sussex-street, where a new covered dock is to be built. The building will contain, besides officers' rooms, counting-rooms, &c., a large mess room, a library and sitting-rooms for the seamen. The Company will expend $200,000 upon these improvements.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 31.—A brakeman employed on the Central Railroad was killed, this evening, between this city and Brockport, by falling between the cars.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The jewelry store of M. SCHOOL was entered by burglars last night and $30,000 were stolen.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 1.—CLARENCE GEOHEGAN, merchant at Greenville, Miss., fell overboard from the *Belle Lee* on Tuesday, near Greenville, and was drowned.

The Howe truss bridge of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, over the Maumee River at Defiance, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. It was one of the longest on the line, being 677 feet, and had been standing since the opening of the road. It was insured for $18,000, and cost about $25,000.

1870.

Review of the Events of the Twelvemonth at Home and Abroad.

The Rapid and Extraordinary Changes in Europe.

At the Beginning, Universal Peace; At the Ending, Wars and Rumors of Wars.

A Year of Profound Peace and General Progress in the United States.

REVIEW OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

The course of European history during the past year naturally divides itself under a few leading sections, to which all the other events are either correlative or subordinate. These, it need hardly be stated, are the closing political changes of the French Empire, the Spanish candidature, the three great phases of the present war, and the negotiations touching the neutrality of Belgium, of the Black Sea, and of Luxembourg. Constitutional changes, notably in Great Britain, deserve, also, a passing notice; and the Italian occupation of Rome is likewise an event which cannot be passed over in silence; but, with these exceptions, the relations between France and Germany will constitute for all time the great central facts of the year which has just closed.

LIBERAL CHANGES IN FRANCE.

Most people have, by this time, forgotten that the end of 1869 was marked by a great accession of power to the friends of liberal progress in France. The elections, which had occurred six months before, had given those sections of the Legislative Body known as the Extreme Left and Left Centre, a large increase of numbers; so large, indeed, as to give them, when coalesced, an absolute majority of Deputies. The professed Republicans, who for years had not greatly exceeded their original number of five, suddenly found themselves reinforced by at least sixty new members of the Chamber, and so pronounced was the change in public opinion that men like FAVRE, who had been long the accepted opponents of the dynasty, found themselves all too moderate for the sentiments of their constituents, and had the mortification to see younger and more irreconcilable candidates distance them in popularity. The Emperor showed himself disposed to yield to the current. In the latter part of 1869 he had made the censorship of the Press less severe, the right of public meeting had been on several occasions freely accorded, legal changes were made which admitted of the return of many political refugees who in exile had made themselves especially distasteful to NAPOLEON III, and who came prepared to conduct a literary warfare against his dynasty in Paris itself. Among the last was HENRI ROCHEFORT, editor of the well-known politico-satirical sheet called the *Lanterne*, and who, shortly after his arrival in Paris started a daily newspaper called the *Marseillaise*, the principles of which were, if possible, more uncompromising than those of the *Lanterne* itself. In the existing state of public opinion, and of the state of parties in the Chamber, the continued existence of the Rouher Ministry, chiefly distinguished for its absolute subserviency to the Imperial will, was of course impossible. In opening the sessions of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif on the 29th of November, 1869, the Emperor had made his famous declaration, "France wants liberty with order—and order I answer for. Help me, gentlemen, to secure liberty." On Dec. 7 the Rouher Cabinet resigned, after receiving unmistakable evidence that they had no longer the confidence of the majority of the Chamber. On the 3d of January, 1870, a new Ministry was formed, with M. EMILE OLLIVIER at its head as Minister of Justice, and including Count NAPOLEON DARU and M. JOSEPH BUFFET, both Orleanists by conviction and previous association, as the chief names among his colleagues. The Ollivier Ministry was formed in obedience to a request conveyed to its chief "to name persons who would associate with himself to form a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority, and resolved to apply, in letter and spirit, the Senatus Consultum of Sept. 3." All parties accepted M. OLLIVIER and his colleagues as representing a merely transition stage in national politics, and as likely to serve, with more or less success, the functions of a compromise between the parties then contending for mastery. Though M. OLLIVIER had been, in former years, himself a member of the original Opposition five in the Legislative Body, there seemed very little likelihood that he would receive the active support of any part of the present irreconcilable opponents of the Empire. This became still more improbable from the events that followed. On the 10th of January, VICTOR NOIR was killed by Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, during an altercation that ensued on the delivery of a challenge from HENRI ROCHEFORT to the Prince. This was the first of a series of events which brought Paris to the verge of revolution, and which brought into public notice for the first time several actors who still figure prominently on the political stage. M. ROCHEFORT had returned to Paris on his election as one of the representatives of the capital, and had duly taken his seat in the Corps Legislatif. On the day following the shooting of VICTOR NOIR, the office of ROCHEFORT's paper, the *Marseillaise*, was seized by order of the Government; a week after it was voted in the Chamber that he should be arraigned for inciting the people to revolt; on the 22d January his trial was concluded, and he was sentenced to a six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, with deprivation of all political rights, except his position as Deputy in the Legislative Body. It was not till the 7th February that ROCHEFORT was arrested, in pursuance of this sentence. The arrest was made as he was about to enter a political meeting at Belleville, a suburb of Paris. GUSTAVE FLOURENS, one of his co-editors on the *Marseillaise*, announced the fact to the meeting which had then assembled, and after drawing a sword and firing a pistol, he declared the revolution to have commenced, and invited the people to follow. Excited crowds thereupon erected barricades in the streets, for the first time in eighteen years, but the resistance made behind them was not serious enough to call for the intervention of the military. In the Rue Faubourg du Temple a policeman was killed in attempting to carry a barricade, being the first blood shed during the miniature insurrection. Intermittent riots occurred for a few days longer, with no result save a large number of arrests, and the flight and condemnation of the principal ringleaders. After the excitement resulting from these events had subsided, the Ollivier Cabinet resumed the carrying out of the measures of reform to which it had been pledged. On the 24th February an attempt was made to establish the system of placing official candidates in the electoral field and of supporting them by official machinery, but owing to the strong opposition of the Right Wing of the Chamber it was abandoned. On the 22d March appeared a memorable letter from NAPOLEON III. to M. OLLIVIER, recommending, in order to put an end to the inordinate desire for change then prevalent, that a project should be drawn up making a new division of the legislative power between the two branches of the representatives of the nation, and so paving the way to crown the edifice of constitutional reform. In pursuance therewith certain articles were drawn up and submitted to the Senate on the 28th March, which provided that, hereafter, legislative power should be divided between the Emperor, the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, the number of Senators to be one-third less than that of the Deputies, and the Constitution henceforth to be changed only by the voice of the people, on the proposal of the Emperor. The consideration of these proposals, which were justly reckoned as great concessions on the part of the Emperor, elicited, on the 2d April, a vote of confidence in the Ministry, and an agreement to the Imperial proposition for a *plebiscitum*. On the 15th April MM. BUFFET and DARU retired from the Ollivier Cabinet, their secession being, it was presumed, instigated by a well-founded distrust in the sincerity of the liberal professions of the Emperor. On the 23d April the French people were called upon, by a vote *en masse*, to answer yes or no to the following queries: "Do the people approve the liberal reforms which have been effected in the Constitution of 1860 by the Emperor, with the concurrence of the great legislative bodies of the State, and ratify the Senatus Consultum of April 20, 1870?" On May 8 the voting on the *plebiscitum* took place, with the following result: Yes, 7,336,434; no, 1,560,709. The vote showed a large increase in the ranks of the opponents of the Empire, but proved that the peasantry still remained unshaken in their attachment to the dynasty. The fact of a large number of soldiers having voted No, was destined to co-operate, with other causes, to bring about the great national crisis that was fast approaching. On May 21 the Emperor received from a deputation of the Corps Legislatif the result of the plebiscitary vote. In the course of the speech made on that occasion, he remarked, "The adversaries of our institutions have made the question one between the Empire and revolution, and the nation has settled this question in favor of that system which guarantees order and liberty." During the month of June the chief topics debated in the representative Assemblies of France were the Amnesty petition of the Orleans princes, and the question of the St. Gothard Railway through the Alps, in whose formation Prussia was understood to have a share, and which the chronic jealousy of that Power harbored in France, elevated into a question of State. The beginning of July saw the rejection of the Orleans petition, and saw also the opening of another question with Prussia which was not to be so easily disposed of as the St. Gothard dispute. The preliminaries of this question involve a reference to

THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

During the year 1869 the crown of Spain had gone a begging round nearly every Court in Europe without finding any royal personage at all disposed to accept it. Toward the close of the year, Gen. PRIM and his associates had, after much diplomatic intriguing, fixed upon the Duke of GENOA, a ward of the King of Italy, as a desirable candidate for the throne. This young man, being still under age, and at that time a student at the English public school of Harrow, his friends were called upon to decide the matter for him. His mother explicitly denied having favored the design of PRIM; and on Jan. 4, 1870, the Italian Government gave an official and decided negative to the proposal. This was immediately followed by the resignation of the Spanish Ministry, and the constitution of a new one, differing, however, but slightly from its predecessor. On Jan. 25 a proposition came before the Cortes, providing for the perpetual exclusion of the House of Bourbon from the throne. It was rejected by a vote of 161 against 38—a result which greatly encouraged the adherents of the Duke of MONTPENSIER, and gave some hopes to those favoring the succession of the Prince of the ASTURIAS, son of the Ex-Queen ISABELLA. In the course of the active intrigues formed by these two parties in favor of their respective candidates, Prince HENRI DE BOURBON wrote a letter in which he referred to MONTPENSIER under the names of "Jesuit," "Imperator," and a "bloated French pastry cook." In consequence of this Prince HENRI was challenged to a duel by the aggrieved Duke. The affair came off near Madrid and resulted in the death of the Prince. On April 13 the Duke of MONTPENSIER was tried before a council of war, for the murder of his kinsman, and received as a sentence one month's exile and the payment of an indemnity of $6,000 to the family of the deceased. MONTPENSIER's exploit probably did more to improve his chances in Spain than any previous act of his life. The next step in the tedious process of finding a King for Spain was a vote of the Cortes on June 8, decreeing that any candidate must receive a majority equal to one-half of the entire number of Deputies, thus requiring 179 votes. In order to remove the only obstacle that prevented her partisans from espousing the cause of the Prince of the ASTURIAS, Ex-Queen ISABELLA signed, on June 26, an act of abdication in his favor. Meanwhile, the leaders of the Provisional Government had abated none of their activity in seeking a foreign candidate for the throne. On July 4 it was unofficially announced that Prince LEOPOLD, of Hohenzollern, a cadet of the Sigmaringen branch of the royal house of Prussia, had been solicited to accept the vacancy. From this point the negotiation ceased to be merely Spanish, and became European, or rather world-wide, in its importance.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE WAR.

On July 5 the Duke of GRAMMONT made his famous declaration in the Corps Legislatif that France would, "under no pretext, permit a German Power to put one of its Princes on the throne of CHARLES V." In conformity with this intimation by the French Foreign Minister, a diplomatic communication had been sent to the Court of Prussia. An answer to this was received on July 9, in which the Prussian Government disclaimed all participation in or responsibility for the alleged candidature. Prince LEOPOLD, in view of the European complications that seemed likely to arise from the proposal that had been made to him, telegraphed to Madrid his withdrawal from the candidature. This step was by no means satisfactory to the French Government, who, on July 13, through the Ambassador, Count BENEDETTI, demanded from the King of Prussia, then at Ems, that the renunciation of Prince LEOPOLD should be made perpetual, and that as head of the family, he should exert his influence to prevent any renewal of the late overtures. The King resented what he considered the rudeness of the proposal, and the manner in which it was made, and replied by an aid-de-camp that he had no further communication to make to M. BENEDETTI. The news of the insult offered to King WILLIAM reached Berlin the same evening, and created intense excitement; a crowd collecting in front of the Royal Palace and shouting "To the Rhine," "To Paris." In Paris, where the event was construed as an insult to their ambassador, and a defiance of their Government, the enthusiasm was equally great, and the Prussian cries were echoed by frantic shouts of "To Berlin," "To Berlin." War was thus practically declared between two great nations, and the official ratification of the quarrel was hardly more than a mere matter of form. On July 15 war was declared in the French Senate and Corps Legislatif, amid the most intense enthusiasm, MM. THIERS and JULES FAVRE being the only strenuous opponents of the declaration, an opposition which was eloquently seconded by M. ROCHEFORT, who was then in prison, and was to some extent shared by all the leading Republicans.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The war, whose origin must be sought rather

in the long-standing jealousy between France and Prussia than in the events that immediately led to it, was technically commenced on July 19 by the formal announcement of the declaration which was made at Berlin on that day, and the violation of the frontier near Saarbrücken for the purpose of seizing a Prussian Custom-house. The war thus being opened, both by diplomatic formula and overt act, preparations went forward on both sides on an extensive scale. By July 23 the French forces in the field amounted to 226,150 infantry, 30,750 cavalry, and 654 guns, together with the African Army of about 50,000 men, one division watching the Spanish frontier, and a body of troops destined for the Baltic expedition. The combined German armies, as mobilized about the same time, reached a total of 412,000 infantry, 47,800 cavalry, and 1,440 guns. For reserves the French had only their "fourth battalions," very imperfectly drilled, and the Gardes Mobiles, not drilled at all, while the Prussians had, practically, a population of soldiers at their back. At the opening of the campaign the French troops were chiefly disposed as follows: McMahon, with the First Corps, was at Strasbourg; De Failly, with the Fifth, at Bitsche; Frossard, with the Second, at St. Avold; L'Admirault, with the Fourth, at Thionville; Bazaine, with the Third, at Metz, and Bourbaki, with the Imperial Guard, at Nancy. The remainder consisted of the army whose nucleus, the Sixth Corps, was then at Chalons under Canrobert, and the Seventh Corps, forming at Belfort, under Felix Douay. For eight days these troops had been kept uselessly marching and counter-marching, the Emperor not having left St. Cloud for the front till July 28, arriving at Metz on the 29th. Frossard's Corps was reviewed by the Emperor on the 30th, and some decisive movement was at last expected. Meanwhile, the Germans, who at first showed a disposition to remain behind the line of the great fortresses Mannheim, Mainz and Coblentz, began to move toward the French frontier, determined on attacking instead of waiting to be attacked. By the 28th July the First German Army, under Gen. Steinmetz, had moved up the valley of the Saar, and had its advanced posts at Merzig, Saarlouis, Saarbrück and Bliescastel. The second army, under Prince Frederick Charles, had, by the 1st August, advanced into communication with Gen. Steinmetz; while the third army, under the Crown Prince of Prussia, was advancing along the Rhine valley in the direction of Wissembourg. Aug. 2 witnessed a military demonstration with a division of Frossard's corps against the town of Saarbrück. The only result of a great expenditure of ammunition and military ardor, was the driving out of the Prussian outpost and the scoring of the first success, greatly magnified in the bulletins, to the French. The event is also memorable for the poor Prince Imperial's "baptism of fire."

THIRTY DAYS' DISASTERS.

It would be difficult to find throughout the entire course of authentic history so unbroken and fatal a series of national disasters as those which, in the course of the present war, began on the 4th August and culminated on Sept. 2. Between Wissembourg and Sedan there are crowded events which, taken together, form the darkest page of history that France has seen for four centuries—events which sealed the fate of the Second Empire, which established the military supremacy of Prussia in Europe, confirmed the permanent union of Germany, and, in short, opened a new chapter in modern history, replete with issues whose greatness we can, as yet, only dimly conjecture. At daybreak on the 4th August, Gen. Abel Douay had under his command at and around Wissembourg, some 10,000 men; long before evening 6,500 soldiers, retreating without their General, and more than a third of their comrades, were all that remained of an entire division of the First Corps of the French Army. Weight of men and metal had won the day. The Crown Prince had stormed the Geisberg with at least 50,000 men, but the desperate valor of the French had so impressed their assailants that the escape of the remnant toward Bitsche was left unimpeded. Of one French regiment (the Seventy-fourth) fourteen men were all who were left standing on the field, who, after their ammunition was exhausted, remained fighting at the point of the bayonet. The Prussians humanely overpowered them, and one of the survivors uttered what is perhaps the best commentary that could be made on the struggle: "We have sought death, like our Colonel and our General, whose horse you see there." Two days later the same tactics that had carried them across the "lines of Lauterburg" won for them a more bloody victory at the village of Woerth, some little distance further south. McMahon, on hearing of the disaster that had overtaken Douay, pushed north from the direction of Strasbourg, which formed his base of supplies, and effected a junction with the remnant of the division that had retreated from Wissembourg. The French force, which was posted on the heights behind a rivulet which runs through Woerth, amounted to 40,000 men. The Prussian, Bavarian and Wurtemberg corps which attacked them probably amounted to three times that number. The French position was a strong one, and between 7 o'clock in the morning of the 6th August and noon of that day, the result of the battle appeared to be favorable to McMahon. But the weight of the German artillery soon turned the fortunes of the day, and at 4 o'clock a retreat, whose disorder was almost complete, had to be commenced. The arrival of De Failly's corps, which the mistake of a telegraph operator had delayed, served to protect McMahon's retreat, which would otherwise have been still more disastrous. The first halt made was at Saverne, in the Vosges, and the extent of the French losses may be judged of from the fact that, of the 40,000 men engaged at Woerth, only 16,000 were ultimately accounted for at Chalons. On the same day, the French corps numbering about 40,000 men, under Gen. Frossard, occupying the heights overlooking Saarbrück, were attacked at first by a division of Gen. Steinmetz's army, much inferior in numbers, but reinforcements gradually arriving from the second army under Prince Frederick Charles, the two bodies of troops were at least equalized. A decided superiority in artillery again won the Prussians a victory, and the French had to retreat, leaving behind them 2,000 prisoners. The Emperor's telegram fell like a thunderbolt upon Paris: "McMahon has lost a battle. Gen. Frossard, on the Saar, has been compelled to fall back. The retreat is being effected in good order. All may yet be retrieved." France may have believed in the delusive hope, but to the world at large it was clear that the military power of France was hollow, and that the war was practically decided. The *mitrailleuse* may have "worked wonders," and the Chassepot proved itself a formidable weapon, but the commissariat had broken down, discipline in the ranks had already shown signs of giving way, there was sawdust in the cartridges, and not enough even at that; inefficiency in the outpost system, want of strength both in cavalry and artillery; some of the Generals were incompetent, and others were more than suspected of treachery—in short, the French were overweighted in nearly every element of moral and material strength, and the unequal contest could have but one result. The only two great barriers now between the invaders and Paris were Metz and Chalons. The French were not strong enough to engage the three Prussian armies at the first point. The wisest resolution would have been to concentrate all their forces and summon France to a supreme effort at the other. But the Empire could not afford to let France know the full extent of the danger, and so McMahon and De Failly were directed to join Canrobert at Chalons, while the rest of the army, amounting to 111,000 men and 280 guns, awaited the German advance at Metz. For the reduction of this fortress, the first and second armies were deemed sufficient, leaving the Crown Prince with the third army free to follow up the retreat of McMahon. By the 13th August the Prussians occupied positions on the east bank of the Moselle, a few miles south of Metz. The first of the series of battles around the fortress commenced on Sunday, the 14th. This consisted of an attack made by the advanced guards of the Prussians upon a portion of the French forces, who were thought to have commenced a retreat toward Verdun. By Tuesday, the 16th, a few divisions of the German Army had crossed to the west bank of the Moselle, and threatened the French positions on that side of Metz, commanding the road to Verdun. On that day a stubbornly-contested battle was fought at Vionville, with terrible losses on both sides, but with indecisive results. The Germans estimated their own losses at 10,000 men. On the 17th the Germans carried across the Moselle another fine corps, which brought the forces opposed to Bazaine up to about 220,000 men. On the 18th was fought the decisive battle of Gravellotte, which, begun in the forenoon, was only finally decided at 8 o'clock in the evening, and successfully closed a series of struggles whose object was to shut up Bazaine within the walls of Metz. The total loss of this sanguinary day has been estimated at 40,000 men.

Meanwhile, the Crown Prince, after detaching the Baden and Wurtemberg divisions to besiege Strasbourg, followed closely in the rear of McMahon. On the 12th of August Nancy was entered by his cavalry; on the 14th, they had summoned Toul to surrender; on the 15th, they reached Commercy, and on the 17th had advanced as far as Vitry-le-Francais. On the 24th the head-quarters of King William were established with the first army at Bar-le-Duc. On the same day it became known at the royal head-quarters that McMahon had evacuated Chalons on the 21st, and that the great intrenched camp had just been entered by the advanced guard of the German Army. The reason for this movement was a resolution on the part of McMahon which, if successful, would have ranked with the boldest exploits of the first Napoleon, but which, under existing circumstances, was probably more distinguished for temerity than generalship. McMahon's intention has been well defined, as follows: "To break up suddenly and secretly from Chalons, and by forced marches round the northern circumference of the circle, on the diameter of which the Fourth German Army was marching westward, to fall like a thunderbolt on the rear of the investing force at Metz, in combination with Bazaine's army, to defeat it—and then, with an united army of 250,000 men, encouraged by this victory, and with France in a good heart, to oblige the Germans to begin the game again, almost from the commencement." The moment that McMahon's intention became perfectly clear to the Prussian Generals, the march of the third and fourth armies (the latter being sundry newly-formed corps, under the command of the Crown Prince of Saxony) toward Paris was arrested, and the German troops, from their several positions on the "diameter of the circle," were ordered to bisect that segment on which McMahon was moving, by converging upon Sedan. The French movements were tardy in the extreme, while those of the Germans were equally rapid. On the 30th of August the Saxons and Bavarians surprised De Failly's French corps at Beaumont, and drove them back to Mouzon, where McMahon, being also attacked by the Prussian Guards and Fourth Corps, had to secure his own retreat, as well as that of De Failly, toward Sedan. On the 1st September, McMahon, with 125,000 men and 350 guns, was completely enveloped by a force of 200,000 men and 650 guns. Retreat on all sides was cut off, and the battle, which raged from 5 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon, was merely a gradual contraction of the irresistible German line upon the retreating French, who, at length, cooped up in Sedan, had no other alternative but surrender. The Emperor, who had barely escaped from Metz on the first German attack, and who had ever since the first reverses of the war been little more than a mere on-looker at the movements directed by his Generals, was trapped at Sedan with the rest, and at the close of the day sent the following note to the King of Prussia: "My Brother—Having been unable to find death at the head of my soldiers, I place my sword at the feet of your Majesty." McMahon had been severely wounded early in the day, and the command devolved upon Gen. Wimpfen, who had arrived from Algeria the day before. The King dictated terms of unconditional surrender, to which Gen. Wimpfen declared that he would rather die than submit. The position of the German forces in the morning convinced Wimpfen that his alternative embraced the veritable necessity of the case, and to avoid being simply annihilated, a capitulation was signed on Sept. 2, surrendering between eighty and ninety thousand French soldiers, with all their *materiel*, as prisoners of war.

PARIS BEFORE THE INVADER.

Apart from the ever-increasing excitement and indignation in Paris, consequent upon the French reverses, the month of August passed over the capital with but two events of any importance. On the 7th the Empress Regent declared the city in a state of siege, and on the 19th Gen. Trochu was declared Governor of Paris. At midnight on Sunday, Sept. 4, the Council of Imperial Ministers issued a proclamation announcing the disaster of Sedan, concluding with the phrase, "The Government, in accord with the public powers, will take all measures required by the gravity of events." Next day the people took measures of their own, which relieved both the Empress and her Cabinet from the cares of office, and opposed to the advancing Germans the free front of a Republic. By the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 5, the deposition of the Emperor and the exclusion of his dynasty was passed by 185 votes of the Left and Left-Centre of the Corps Legislatif, the members of the other sections having withdrawn. A Government of National Defense was formed, comprising the following eleven Deputies of Paris: MM. Arago, Cremieux, Favre, Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pages, Glais-Bizoin, Pelletan, Picard, Rochefort, Simon. A Provisional Government was also constituted, with Gen. Trochu as Minister of War, M. Gambetta as Minister of the Interior, and M. Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs. On the same day, the first circular was issued by the Foreign Office of the Republic. It contained the following declaration: "The policy of France is peace, leaving Germany mistress of her own destinies. The King of Prussia had said that he made war against the dynasty, and not against France; the dynasty is gone, and France is free, yet this impious war continues. * * * France yields not one foot of soil, nor one stone of a fortress. A shameful peace means extermination of our cause, and that of Europe." The revolution in Paris was effected without bloodshed, the only acts of violence being the wholesale destruction of the Imperial busts and monograms, together with other souvenirs of the late dynasty. The one idea of the city was now to prepare for a defense against the siege that was imminent. On Sept. 7 Gen. Trochu announced, "The enemy is approaching; the defense of the capital is assured." On the 11th the Prussians had occupied Laon, an event which is memorable from the blowing up of the citadel that attended it, and the consequent killing of 200 French and 150 Prussian soldiers. By the 13th, the Prussian advanced columns were before Paris, and by the 17th the investment was becoming so close that the foreign legations left the city and repaired to Tours, where a section of the Provisional Government was already established. The first serious negotiations for peace were entered into about the middle of September. Their result was thus announced by Jules Favre on Sept. 24: "Prussia wishes to continue the war in order to reduce France to a second-rate Power. She demands Alsace and Lorraine, as far as Metz, by right of conquest, and before consenting to an armistice, she demands the rendition of Strasbourg, Toul and Fort Mont Valérien at Paris. Paris is exasperated, and will rather bury herself beneath her own ruins than agree to such insolent pretensions." Sept. 28 saw one of these terms canceled by the surrender of Strasbourg after a heroic defense, and the 30th was signalized by the first great sortie of the garrison of Paris.

ITALY AND THE HOLY SEE.

During the year events of the highest importance have transpired in Italy, which but for the magnitude of the issues at stake between France and Germany, would have attracted a larger share of attention. The close of 1869 was rendered notable by the assembling of the first Ecumenical Council since the Council of Trent in 1545. Amid ceremonies of great solemnity and magnificence, the Council of the Vatican was opened in Rome on Dec. 8. The assembly consisted of about 700 Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops and Patriarchs from all parts of the civilized world. The questions to be discussed by this body were of a kind that were of the greatest moment to the Roman Catholic communion, and whose effects were likely to have an important historical bearing upon Christendom at large. On March 31, 1870, the *schema de fide* was first promulgated, and on April 24 the first four chapters were unanimously passed. These involved a condemnation of rational philosophy and heterodox opinions generally. After much protracted discussion, the chapter of the *schema* enunciating the dogma of Papal infallibility was brought to a final vote on July 13, when there appeared 450 in its favor to 88 against it. A number of the Fathers opposed to the dogma had previously withdrawn from the Council. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, negotiations took place between the French and Italian Governments on the question of the occupation of Rome. France needed the soldiers she had lent for the protection of the Pope, and needed also the friendship of Italy, which she could hardly expect so long as she persisted in a military interference at Rome. Accordingly, on Aug. 1, the French troops began the evacuation of the city, in pursuance of a treaty by which Italy agreed to protect the Pope. The Holy See was now beginning to experience the results of the infallibility dogma, on whose passage it had expended so much influence and diplomacy. Nearly every Government in Europe accepted this article of faith as a direct attack upon its prerogatives, and Austria, distinguished hitherto for her intimate relations with the Holy See, gave notice, on Aug. 1, that the Concordat was abrogated in consequence of the decree of Papal infallibility. On the establishment of the Provisional Government in France, the Italian Kingdom found the only obstacle between it and the occupation of Rome removed. No time was lost in taking advantage of the golden opportunity. Sept. 12 saw the troops of Italy, under the command of Gen. Cortona, across the Papal frontier, and advancing without resistance toward Rome. In the proclamation issued by the King of Italy, it was declared that "peace, order and self-government are offered by the Italians, and the Papacy will remain inviolate." After a slight skirmish with the Papal Zouaves, the forces under Gen. Cortona entered Rome on Sept. 21, and were cordially received by the inhabitants. On Oct. 2 a *plebiscitum* was taken in the Papal territory upon the following question: "Is a union with the Kingdom of Italy, under the constitutional rule of Victor Emmanuel and his successors, desirable?" The vote showed 97,704 in the affirmative, and 567 in the negative. The late Papal States were accordingly incorporated with the Kingdom of Italy, the Leonine City, being Rome on the left bank of the Tiber, was assigned as the residence and temporal jurisdiction of the Pope, and on Dec. 23 it was formally resolved by the Italian Parliament to transfer the capital of Italy from Florence to Rome within six months.

CHOICE OF A KING FOR SPAIN.

After the Hohenzollern candidature had proved so unexpectedly disastrous in its results, the Spanish leaders turned their eyes to the neighboring Kingdom of Portugal, and endeavored to induce Dom Fernando, consort of the deceased Queen, to accept the throne. Negotiations having failed in that quarter, Prim turned once more to the House of Savoy for a royal candidate, and at length succeeded in securing one that was at once eligible to the other Powers and satisfactory to a section of the Cortes, in the person of Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, second son of Victor Emmanuel. No time was lost in completing a business which, for nearly two years had dragged its slow length along, and which appeared to be in danger of becoming interminable. The formal acceptance of the candidature was received from the Duke of Aosta on Nov. 1. On Nov. 17 the Cortes came to a vote on the question, and elected him King of Spain by 191 votes against 120. On Dec. 26 the King elect left Florence for Madrid, into which city he will have entered by the time this meets the eye of the reader. A tragic commentary on the still unallayed divisions of unhappy Spain was furnished by the attempted assassination of Marshal Prim on Wednesday last, Dec. 28, an attempt which has elicited from the King-maker a declaration of his intention to quit public life after the accession of the monarch whom he has labored so long to find.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

Spanish politics having lost their disturbing power, the untoward fate that seems to have governed the affairs of Europe during the past year brought up another question, which appeared likely to form a *casus belli*, in the shape of a discussion touching the rights of Russia in the Black Sea. As this was a point upon which Great Britain took the most decided stand, and as her attitude in the matter marks a new departure in her foreign policy, a slight retrospect may be taken of the relations of England with France and Germany, after the outbreak of the war. When the Earl of Clarendon, the veteran British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died on June 26, all classes of his fellow-countrymen, and the governing class as much as any, seemed firmly persuaded they were entering upon an era of lasting peace. Absorbed in the consideration of domestic reforms of a very sweeping character, they were more than usually oblivious of the course of Continental politics. The preceding year had seen the disendowment of the Church established in Ireland, an act of justice which, it was thought, would have the effect of abating the disorders of that unhappy country. The Gladstone Ministry was pledged to yet another restitution of right to Ireland, and on Feb. 15, about a week after the opening of the British Parliament, a bill was introduced giving a much greater amount of security to the tenant farmers of Ireland than they had hitherto enjoyed. Although the chronic dissatisfaction of the Irish people showed no signs of being abated by this species of legislation, the bill was pushed through its various stages, and about July 10 received the royal assent, and became law. An important measure relating to national education had also been passed, and Parliament was on the point of a languid adjournment, when the news from Paris came to upset all the calculations of the Cabinet and the public, and to bring up for immediate solution a troublesome set of problems relating to the place of England in the system of European States. The British Government was partly instrumental in causing the withdrawal of Prince Leopold from the Spanish candidature. More than this it hardly attempted, and probably could not have easily effected. It was the conviction of sundry careful observers that England was by no means greatly disposed to put a stop to a war which she had some reason to hope might result in the humiliation of a nation whose rivalry was at least as well-remembered as its alliance, and which, by enfeebling the productive energies of both combatants, might aid in restoring the waning superiority of British manufactures. However this might be, the English Foreign Office soon began to find that the war was likely to be an intermittent source of serious complications. On July 25 the draft of a secret treaty between France and Prussia was published in the London *Times*, one article of which provided for the French acquisition of Luxembourg, and another for the absorption of Belgium by the same Power. Intense excitement followed this disclosure in England. The matter was discussed in Parliament, angrily commented on by the newspapers, and the Ministry was called upon to secure the inviolability of the Treaty of 1839, on which rested the existence of Belgium as a neutral State. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner on July 31, uttered the sentiments of the Cabinet in a way which showed, that if need were, England was prepared to go to war for the defense of Belgium. A few days after it was announced that the guaranteeing Powers had entered into a fresh obligation on the question, and the difficulty was, accordingly, considered as over.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The irritation resulting from the contemptuous ignoring, evinced by the secret treaty, of England's influence on the Continent had scarcely subsided when an official note was received on Nov. 9 from Russia which caused a still more decided expression of policy on the part of the British Government. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg, after briefly recapitulating the various departures that had already been made from the Treaty of 1856, announced its intention of abrogating that agreement in so far as it referred to the neutralization of the Black Sea. On Nov. 10 Earl Granville, the British Foreign Minister, sent a note of a very decided character in reply. He argued that the disregard of certain stipulations formed no reason for setting aside the entire treaty, and intimated, not obscurely, that the appearance of Russian vessels of war in the Dardanelles would be considered by England as an act of war. Diplomatic communications of a similar character were sent by Austria and Turkey, and a European war of vast magnitude appeared to be imminent. The understanding that was presumed to exist between Russia and Prussia on the question at issue made the prospects of a peaceful settlement still more doubtful, and the reply of Prince Gortschakoff was awaited with considerable anxiety, various warlike preparations being meanwhile set on foot by Great Britain and her Allies. On Nov. 23 the Russian note was made public, and its tone was of so conciliatory a character as to abate most of the apprehensions that had been caused by its predecessor. Russia reserved all her rights, but intimated her willingness to accede to the English proposal for a Conference, which, after a further interchange of diplomatic missives, was finally arranged to meet on Jan. 3, 1870. During the latter part of December, the Powers interested in the Treaty of 1856 exchanged a variety of stipulations on the forthcoming Conference, Prussia specially excepting her relations with France from discussion, and Turkey making a similar reservation with regard to the Danubian Principalities. On Dec. 29 it was announced that these latter States, united under the name of Roumania, had taken their destinies in their own hands by declaring themselves independent, and thus setting aside the protectorate of Austria and Turkey which the Treaty of 1856 had imposed on them. A further complication affecting the Conference transpired on Dec. 30, the Provisional Government of France having intimated to England that they declined to send a representative to the Conference unless the Republic was first duly recognized. The international meeting of diplomatists, which holds its first sitting before it in London to-morrow, may therefore be expected to have a task greatly beset with difficulties.

THREE MONTHS OF RESISTANCE IN FRANCE.

Since the first unsuccessful sortie by the garrison of Paris, at the end of September, the character of the resistance made to the invaders by the people of France has been steadily assuming a character of greater determination and better directed energy. The capitulation of Strasbourg on Sept. 27, was followed by the surrender of several smaller fortresses—disasters which were crowned on Oct. 27 by the capitulation of Metz, and the surrender of Bazaine with 150,000 men as prisoners of war. The fall of this great fortress was the last blow to the regular army of France, and henceforth the defense of the country devolved upon the National and Mobile Guards, and such troops as could be formed out of a hastily-drilled and imperfectly-armed populace. The most successful of the armies thus formed was the Army of the Loire, whose operations were at first directed by Gen. D'Aurelles de Palladines. Their earlier movements during October were chiefly notable for a defeat, sustained at Artenay, ending in the German occupation of Orleans on Oct. 12. By Nov. 10, the French Army had become sufficiently strong to inflict a pretty decisive defeat upon the forces under Gen. von der Tann, thus making the first victory of any importance gained by the French during the war. Orleans was accordingly reoccupied by the French, but they were afterward—on Dec. 4, after a series of reverses, again obliged to evacuate it. This last event concluded the term of Gen. D'Aurelles' command, and Gen. Chauzy has since then chiefly directed the movements of this army. In the North the advance of the Prussians has been steadily but ineffectually opposed by a French army under Gen. Faidherbe. In the east, Gen. Garibaldi, who, immediately on the proclamation of the Republic, placed his sword at the disposal of the French Government, has been for two months directing the progress of a tolerably successful campaign. A good deal of fighting has taken place for the possession of Dijon, which has several times changed hands and is now in the possession of the French. The Prussians have steadily prosecuted the reduction of the minor fortresses in the east of France. On Oct. 23, Schlestadt was surrendered, New-Breisach followed later, and Belfort is still sustaining with great resolution the Prussian siege. The main events in the siege of Paris during the last three months of the year, have been the great sortie of Nov. 29, on which occasion Gen. Ducrot effected a lodgement on the east bank of the Marne, and inflicted severe losses upon the Saxon and Wurtemberg troops posted there; the combined sorties of Dec. 21, by which fresh positions were gained on the east of Paris; and the bombardment and capture, by the Germans, on Dec. 30, of Mount Avron, a position fortified by the French a little in advance of Fort Rosny. This latter event acquires a fresh significance from being the first step toward the bombardment of the city itself, a change from the system of investment hitherto pursued, and indicating a more active progress to the siege during the early days of 1871.

REVIEW OF DOMESTIC EVENTS.

The annals of a nation enjoying peace and prosperity are brief, and hence there are comparatively few notable events to record in our history for the past year.

OFFICIAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The action of the Federal Government, so far as it has had reference to foreign affairs, has been intended to preserve peaceful relations and cherish our commercial interests with all the world. The ratification of the treaty with China was proclaimed on the 4th of February. A treaty with England, acknowledging the rights of naturalized citizens in this country, who were formerly subjects of Great Britain, was signed at London on the 13th of May, and subsequently ratified by both Governments. On the 24th of May President Grant issued a proclamation to check certain hostile demonstrations threatened by the Fenians against the British Provinces on our Northern border. Notwithstanding the official warning of the Executive, an expedition was organized, and Gen. O'Neil marched boldly across the boundary line, where he was arrested by an United States Marshal on the 25th of May, and lodged in jail at Burlington, Vt. The Fenian leaders were subsequently tried and sentenced to prison, but before the end of the year Gen. O'Neil was pardoned. The state of insurrection which existed in Cuba also gave occasion for action on the part of the President. On the 13th of June he transmitted a message to Congress, advising against a recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, and caused a vigilant watch to be kept to prevent any violation of the Neutrality laws in their behalf. After the breaking out of the war between France and Prussia, he issued a proclamation on the 22d of August, declaring the neutrality of the United States in the struggle, and urging upon the citizens obedience to the laws on that subject. The war vessels of the belligerents showing a disposition to interfere with merchantmen leaving American ports, a proclamation was issued on the 8th of October to prevent any collision in the waters over which the United States have jurisdiction. As a further security against the violation of the Neutrality laws, and a rupture of friendly relations with other countries, another proclamation was put forth on the 13th of October, forbidding the organization of military enterprises against the dominions of any Power with which the United States were at peace, and fully defining the Neutrality laws of the country.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

A disagreement between the President and Mr. Motley, our Minister in England, led to the recall of that gentleman from the Mission. Mr. Fred. Frelinghuysen was appointed as his successor, but on the 27th of July he wrote a letter declining the position. It was subsequently offered to Oliver P. Morton, but not accepted, and finally Gen. Schenck, of Ohio, was named, and on the 22d of December was confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Motley having been formally recalled on the 16th of November. Several other important changes have taken place during the year. On the 15th of June, Attorney-General Hoar withdrew from the Cabinet, and Hon. A. T. Akerman was appointed in his place. On the 15th of October, Gen. J. D. Cox resigned the position of Secretary of the Interior, and on the 1st of November turned his office over to Mr. Columbus Delano, who had been appointed as his successor. Two new Judges of the Supreme Court, Jos. P. Bradley and Wm. Strong were nominated by the President on the 7th of February, and subsequently confirmed by the Senate.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The session of Congress which began in December, 1869, continued until the 15th of July. On the 24th of January the act was passed which restored the State of Virginia to her place in the Union, and three days later her Senators and Representatives were admitted to their seats. The bill for the admission of Mississippi was passed on the 17th of February, and on the 30th of March Texas was in like manner restored to her old relations with the Government. Mr. H. R. Revels, who took his seat as Senator from Mississippi on the 25th of February, was the first colored man who ever rose to such a dignity. A bill readmitting the State of Georgia was passed on the last day of the session, but the Senators and Representatives were not admitted at the time, so that the process of reconstructing that State has not yet been completed. Among other important acts of Congress were the Currency bill, which became a law on the 7th of July, and the Funding bill and the Tax and Tariff bill, which were passed on the 14th of the same month. The House of Representatives had occasion to censure several of its members for making merchandise of the Government patronage. A resolution was offered on the 23d of February for the expulsion of B. F. Whittemore, of South Carolina, for selling a West Point cadetship, and on the same day he sent his resignation to the Speaker. John T. Deweese, of North Carolina, resigned on being charged with the same offense, and a resolution was adopted on the 1st of March censuring his conduct. An attempt was made on the 17th of March to expel R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, who had also appointed a cadet at West Point for a pecuniary consideration, but a sufficient vote could not be obtained, and the House simply expressed its condemnation of his action. Congress reassembled on the 5th of December. The first colored member of the House, Mr. J. H. Rainey, was sworn in on the 12th. On the 21st a spirited debate occurred in the Senate on the question of sending Commissioners to investigate the condition of things in San Domingo, the President having urged the annexation of that island to the United States on such terms as the authorities were ready to offer. The resolution was adopted on the morning of the 22d.

NOTABLE JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

On the 7th of February the Supreme Court decided that, in the case of contracts made prior to Feb. 25, 1862, the date of the Legal-tender act, payment must be made in silver or gold, if the creditor insists upon it. A decision rendered on the 28th of February fixed the date of the close of the rebellion as Aug. 20, 1866. Cases were decided on the 1st of April, and the 20th of the same month, involving the question of contracts made prior to the passage of the Legal-tender act, and the principle that they were payable only in coin was confirmed. At the same term of the Court a decision was rendered in favor of the constitutionality of the "iron-clad" test oaths imposed by the organic law of Missouri.

AFFAIRS IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.

Affairs in the different States of the Union have been attended with very little worthy of note. As already mentioned, Virginia was readmitted to her place on the 24th of January, and the event was hailed with general rejoicing in the State on the following day. Mississippi, having complied with all the conditions required, was restored on the 17th of February. The Legislature of Texas ratified the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments on the 15th of February, and on the 30th of March the bill for readmitting the State was passed by the House as previously amended by the Senate. The full Congressional delegation took their seats on the following day. The Legislature of Georgia met on the 10th of January, and took the necessary action preliminary to readmission, including the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and the election of United States Senators. Congress passed a bill after a long discussion on the 15th of July for readmitting the State, but owing to the fact that the members of Congress were not actually admitted to seats, she is still out of the Union, the last of the rebellious sisterhood to return to her full allegiance. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified by Minnesota on the 14th of January, by Mississippi on the 15th, by Rhode Island on the 18th, by Iowa and Ohio on the 20th, by Georgia on the 2d of February, by Texas on the 15th of February, and by Missouri on the 10th of March; California and New-Jersey refused to ratify it, the former on the 27th of January, and the latter on the 7th of February. New-York distinguished herself on the 5th of January, the first day of the Legislative session, by going through the performance of repealing the ratification which had been made at the previous session. The Legislature of Minnesota passed a bill on the 24th of February, providing for submitting to a popular vote the question of so amending the Constitution of the State as to allow women to vote, but it was vetoed by the Governor on the 9th of March, on the ground that women were to be allowed to vote on the proposition itself. A new Constitution was framed in Tennessee, which was approved by the people at an election held on the 26th of March. The people of Illinois also adopted a new organic law on the 1st of July, which went into effect on the 8th of August. Judges of the Court of Appeals under the new Judiciary article of the Constitution of New-York, were elected on the 17th of May. The new charter of the City of New-York was agreed to by the Legislature on the 5th of April, and the Municipal Government organized under it soon after. The State of Missouri was distinguished by an unusually interesting political canvass, the Republican Party dividing at the Convention in September, and the Conservative wing winning the victory at the election on the 8th of November. On the 14th of December a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives of North Carolina, impeaching Gov. Holden for misdemeanors in office. In the Territory of Wyoming the first panel of female jurors was sworn on the 7th of March, at Laramie.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Few great public improvements have been either begun or completed in this country during the year. The last rail of the Utah Central Railroad was laid by Brigham Young, at Salt Lake City, on the 10th of January. On the 15th of February ground was broken for the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Duluth, Minn., and at Dalles, on the St. Louis River; these places being 200 miles apart and forming the *termini* of the first section of the road. The new bridge over the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., was formally opened on the 15th of February. The bridge is 5,299 feet long and ninety feet above low-water mark. It weighs 8,723,000 pounds.

PUBLIC CALAMITIES.

The United States steam corvette *Oneida* was run into by the British steam-ship *Bombay*, in the Bay of Yeddo, Japan, on the 21st of January, and 115 officers and men were lost. On the 27th of April the floor of a chamber in the State Capitol at Richmond, Va., gave way while the room was crowded with people gathered to hear the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Ellison and Chahoon, rival claimants for the Mayoralty of the city. Sixty-one persons were killed and 120 injured, including several persons who were prominent in the public affairs of the State. A nitro-glycerine explosion occurred at Worcester, Mass., on the 23d of June, which demolished twelve houses and killed and injured about thirty persons. On the 29th and 30th of September, and the 1st of October, great floods occurred in Virginia. Houses were carried away and property was destroyed to the amount of $4,000,000. Nearly 100 persons lost their lives in different parts of the valleys of the James, the Shenandoah and the Potomac. The steam-boat *Nick Wall* struck a snag in the Mississippi, on the 20th of December, and thirty lives were lost. On the morning of the 25th of December the Spotswood Hotel, at Richmond, Va., took fire and nine persons perished in the flames.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

Quite a number of our citizens, distinguished in various walks of life, have passed away during the year. The great philanthropist, George Peabody, died on the 4th of November, 1869, but this country received his remains and celebrated his obsequies with every demonstration of honor that could be devised, on the 8th of February. No literary man of great reputation has died in the country during the year, but we have lost several whose writings were popular, and whom we could not well spare from the ranks of our American authors. George D. Prentice, who was well known for some admirable poems and essays, as well as for his brilliant witticisms and vigorous political articles, died at Louisville, Ky., on the 22d of January. Gulian C. Verplanck, of New-York, who was the editor of an excellent edition of Shakespeare's Works, and the author of several historical works, died on the 18th of March, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Eliakim Littell, the founder of *Littell's Living Age*, and an accomplished editor and writer, died on the 17th of May, at the age of seventy-eight. William Gilmore Simms, the famous novelist of the Southern States, and the author of a large number of volumes, including poems, essays, history and biography, as well as fiction, closed his career at Savannah, Ga., on the 11th of June. He was sixty-four years of age. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, formerly a popular actress, but of late years better known for her graceful literary productions, died in England, in July, at the age of forty-nine. On the 16th of August John P. Kennedy, who had been long distinguished both in the arena of public action and the retirement of the scholar and writer, died at Newport, R. I. He wrote several novels and a large number of political pamphlets, and was a vigorous public speaker. Fitz Hugh Ludlow, a well-known contributor to magazines and newspapers, and the author of several popular books, died at Geneva, Switzerland, in September. He was only thirty-three years of age, and had already gained considerable celebrity in the career of letters. Of men distinguished as scholars, we have lost during the year, Rev. Dr. Nathan Lord, formerly President of Dartmouth College, in New-Hampshire, and Rev. Dr. John McClintock, D. D., President of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J.; the former died at Hanover, N. H., on the 9th of September, and the latter at Madison, N. J., on the 4th of March. Hon. Anson Burlingame, whose reputation as a statesman and diplomat had become world-wide in a busy ten years, died at St. Petersburg, Russia, on the 23d of February, in the midst of a plenipotentiary mission from the Emperor of China to the Western Powers. No other man of special prominence in the political affairs of the country has passed away during the twelve months just past. Robert C. Grier, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and a man of marked ability in his profession, died at Philadelphia on the 26th of September. Several prominent military and naval officers have gone. Among them Admiral David G. Farragut and Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, and Gen. George H. Thomas. Gen. Thomas died at San Francisco, Cal., on the 28th of March, and was fifty-four years of age. Admiral Dahlgren's death occurred on the 12th of July, and Farragut's on the 14th of the following month. The names of these men are to the present generation a sufficient record of their services. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, distinguished on account of the famous family to which he belonged, died at Baltimore on the 17th of June, at the age of sixty-five.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

There are a few scattered events not readily classified, which are worthy of mention in a record of the year 1870. Among them may be noted the final dissolution of the American Anti-Slavery Society on the 9th of April. It had labored for thirty years in a field of its own which had finally been taken from it by the entire emancipation of the slaves seven years before the Society expired. The trial of Daniel McFarland, at New-York, for shooting Albert D. Richardson, in December, 1869, was an event which attracted a large share of attention throughout the country. The trial commenced on the 4th of April, and ended in the acquittal of the accused on the 10th of May. The Fenian raid upon Canada, under Gen. O'Neill, took place on the 25th of May. There was a skirmish at Pidgeon Hill on that day, in which two Fenians were killed and ten wounded, and Gen. O'Neill was captured by a United States Marshal. Two days later the raiders were attacked by British troops near Huntingdon; eight were killed, twenty wounded, and the rest put to flight. The leaders of the raid—Gen. John O'Neill and Col. John T. Brown—were arraigned at Windsor, Vt., on the 29th of July for breach of the Neutrality laws. The former was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $10, and the latter to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $1. The Indians on the Western border were somewhat troublesome in the Spring, and a few unimportant engagements took place between them and the troops, but serious difficulties were obviated by a visit of several powerful chiefs to Washington, which resulted in a better understanding and earnest efforts for the preservation of peace. Red Cloud, the most powerful of the Chiefs of the Sioux Nation, with a large party, arrived in Washington on the 1st of June. A reception was given to him and the other Chiefs on the 6th of June, and several interviews with the President and other officials took place subsequently. On the 15th of June, Red Cloud addressed a large audience in the Cooper Institute, at New-York. Another affair, which attracted much attention on account of its startling character, was the murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, in his own house, in New-York, on the morning of the 29th of July.

The year has been somewhat exceptional in meteorological and other natural phenomena. The Summer was unusually hot, the temperature varying for several days in July above 100° of Fahrenheit in different parts of the country. A terrible tornado took place in the West Indies about the 20th of September, destroying a large amount of property and submerging whole villages on the shores of Cuba. On the 20th of October an earthquake was felt in the Northern States and Canada, from Detroit, Mich., to Bangor, Me., and Quebec in the British Dominions. A violent gale prevailed on the Northern lakes on the 30th of October, during which a large number of vessels were wrecked or disabled.

The year has, in general, been one of progress and general prosperity. The crops have been above the average, and there has been a gradual revival of industry and public spirit in the South, and a constant effort for the development of the resources of the country in all sections.

A Highway Robber's "Palatial Mansion" in Texas—Unsatisfactory Visit of a Michigan Man to His Brother.

From the Detroit Post, Dec 28.

An Italian named F. J. Maritz, who has been a resident of this city for upward of thirty years, received last Summer from a brother a letter inviting him to come and spend the remainder of his days in ease in the fertile region of Texas. The glowing representations made of the beauty of the country, the salubrity of the climate, the Christian character of the people, the ease with which a living may be made, and the facilities for getting rich, as well as the long-cherished desire of meeting a brother he had not seen for a quarter of a century, induced Mr. Maritz to give up the office of sexton of St. Anne's Church, take unto himself a wife, and shape his course to the Lone Star State. Its hopeful borders were reached in due time, and after a vast amount of staging over sandy plains and hair-breadth escapes, the "estate" of the rich brother appeared in sight. Not so the "palatial mansion," however. Only one hut appeared on the prairie, and to this the traveler and his wife directed their steps. It proved to be the home of Mr. Maritz's brother, and into it the emigrants were welcomed by a bandit-looking character. The brother was not at home, nor would he be for a week or more, having started for an excursion "on the road," [illegible] to make armed descents on the stages. This news, told Mr. Maritz, as a matter of course rather disconcerted him. He was at first unwilling to believe that his brother was a highway robber, but the evidence was overpowering, and concluding that his life was unsafe in a community where such conduct prevailed, he started for Michigan without so much as seeing his brother, and with all his hopes of future ease and comfort dispelled. Mr. Maritz spent about $500 on the trip, and has no wish ever to see Texas again.

Rev. W. T. Sabine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to the refusal of the rector of the Church of the Atonement to perform the burial service over the remains of Mr. Holland, I beg to trouble you with a few words. Not to condemn a brother clergyman, for I have no right to do so; nor to excuse him, for I cannot. But I wish to call your attention to the very simple principle by which (as it seems to me) we of the clergy should be governed. When the soul has left the body, it is beyond our jurisdiction, and has gone before the bar of God. So we have no right to condemn on the one hand, or to pronounce confidently concerning one's salvation on the other. I never hear of a minister declaring at a funeral that the departed is surely saved, without feeling that the office of the Great Judge is usurped, and that the right to acquit implies the right to condemn. The true sentiment of every funeral is that of the grand old hymn—

"When the Judge His seat attaineth,
And each hidden deed arraigneth,
Nothing unavenged remaineth.
What shall I, frail man, be pleading?
Who for me be interceding?
When the just are mercy needing."

Let me also observe that the only two classes to whom the Church refuses the accustomed order of burial, are the *excommunicate*, (including the unbaptized adults,) for whom the ordinary service is unsuited, though no judgment is pronounced as to their future state, and the impenitent suicides, who have always been denied Christian sepulture as a warning to others. Among this last class there is authority for including those killed in duels. The Church therefore, is not responsible for the late scandal.

PRESBYTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a great admirer of old George Holland during his life-time, I went to his funeral, and from my eyelids wiped a tear, engendered by sacred sorrow, as I looked on the old, good man's peaceful face for the last time. I have rarely been more moved by any spectacle than at the sight of so many (well-nigh the whole) of the old man's confreres, gathered in sombre attire and with sad faces, to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to their late associate.

Though I never saw him off the stage, I thought his long life must have measured out much worth and goodness to have brought together such a troop of sorrowing friends to assist at his burial.

I was, therefore, much shocked to learn that a professed Christian minister of this City regarded him as a profane wretch, unworthy of Christian burial on account of his profession.

The secular Press seems to have loudly rebuked this act. Does not the spirit of Christ's teaching more loudly condemn it? What did He say to the Pharisees when asked how it was he could eat and drink with publicans and sinners? When the woman taken in adultery was brought to him, what did he say to her after her self-condemned accusers had gone out and left him alone with her? What did He say of judgment? Did He not speak a parable unto certain which trusted in themselves that they were righteous and despised others? Were not His most gracious words spoken to the sorrowing and broken-hearted? Did He most seek to serve and to save the lost and abandoned? Did He not everywhere teach that the righteous needed not His services but sinners?

In refusing the consolations of Christian burial to the relatives of Mr. Holland, and sending them off elsewhere for such service, if, haply, they might procure it, Rev. Mr. Sabine, by a plain reading of the Scripture, seems to have practically denied his Master, if he did so because he thought they were little better than the wicked. He did not act the Christian part of the good Samaritan, but like the priest and Levite of old, when he looked on suffering, not caring to have anything "to do with such a case," he passed by on the other side, and let the mourners go on, "to the little church around the corner," to have their wounded hearts bound up in the oil and wine of Christian charity and service.

Let us hope there are few Christian ministers who would proscribe any class of their fellow-creatures, much less a profession which has produced some of the highest examples of Christian character. The greatest teacher of morality, as well as the most brilliant intellect that ever graced humanity, was a play-actor. Coming down to our own day to a contemporary of Mr. Holland, the late Mrs. Vernon (if the testimony of her pastor can be relied on) was one of the most beautiful examples of Christian faith and resignation that he had ever met with.* He seemed to regard her as one "enskyed and sainted," with so much enthusiasm did he speak of her sweet, Christian character.

We are none of us all saint or all devil, and if the quality of charity and mercy is not strained, least of all let it be strained by the professed followers of Christ's religion. A READER.

*Rev. Dr. Morgan thus spoke in my presence of Mrs. Vernon.

From the Springfield Republican, Dec. 31.

We recorded, the other day, the death of an old man, after a life as honest as it was long, who had, in his unpretending way, tried to do unto others as he would have others do unto him, through eighty years of various fortune. Yet when George Holland's mortal remains were to be finally committed to dust, ashes to ashes, there was found in New-York an Episcopal clergyman to refuse to solemnize his burial—because he was an actor.

This man's name deserves to live, as representative of a class of small caliber and narrow scope, in the Christian ministry, who are thrown into spasm of apprehension when approached by any requirement from without their particular pale. Know him, then, as Rev. Mr. Sabine, rector of a fashionable church on Madison-avenue. Joseph Jefferson called on him at the request of a lady, Sabine's parishioner, and a relation of the old comedian. The rector had consented to perform the service, when Mr. Jefferson revealed to him Mr. Holland's profession, and the Pharisee was straightway awakened; he holily folded his cloak about him, and declined "to be mixed up in it." He referred his visitor to "the little church round the corner," where he "had read that funerals of actors had taken place." Mr. Jefferson replied, "All honor to that little church around the corner," and, with his feelings greatly shocked, left the righteous man, to visit the rector of the church so slightingly spoken of, and to meet a very different reception.

It is unnecessary to comment at length on this example of bigotry. The facts bear their own lesson. But we may remark in passing Sabine's name to its brief notoriety and its long oblivion, that his was a mere class prejudice, bearing no reference to the character of the person he was called on to bury. He is willing to profane the sanctuary he so jealously guarded against an actor's funeral, with obsequies of men whose lives have been progressive records of impurity and dishonor, or women who never really knew whether they had a soul or not. He would never close the portals of his church to the final pageant of such men as Tweed, or Sweeny, or Fisk, Jr., should their friends desire his services. Men to whom the spotless fame of Joseph Jefferson is forever unattainable, would nevertheless have met a courteous assent; it is the profession of the stage that shocked the sensitive clerical conscience of Sabine. We submit that this is a prejudice totally unworthy of the age and of the religion of Christ. Those professed disciples who share it have not the remotest conception of the divine freshness and freedom which characterized that holy personage.

Jared Sparks' Examination for Admission to Harvard College.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Exeter, N. H., gives the following interesting reminiscence:

"Facts have come to light proving conclusively that the fire at Phillips' Exeter Academy was purely the result of accident, and setting at rest every suspicion of incendiarism.

Jared Sparks, the eminent historian, whose widow made the first donation to the building fund, entered at the Academy in 1809, the record showing him to have been from Willington, Conn., and twenty years of age. On completing his studies here, he received from the then Principal, Dr. Benj. Abbot, a very strong recommendation to Harvard College. In the case of another student of the same class, whose acquirements were of a very superficial character, Dr. Abbot hesitated, but finally gave him a recommendation. Both were admitted to college, the latter quite readily, while in the case of young Sparks there was considerable hesitation. Shortly after one of the Harvard professors met Dr. Abbot. 'Well, Doctor,' said he, 'we were greatly disappointed in you friend Sparks, and should scarcely have passed him, but for your very strong recommendation; but young Blank passed a most satisfactory examination.' Dr. Abbot laughed, and replied, 'You'll soon find them both out; why, do you know, young Sparks is the very best scholar I ever had!' How near Dr. Abbot was correct the world knows. It seems that young

SPARKS became confused during the examination, and gave but slender evidence of the scholarly ability he really possessed; while the other, full of assurance and egotism, had just brass enough to carry him through bravely."

DESPERATE BURGLARS.

A Policeman's Combat With Six Armed Men—One Fatally Injured.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the watchman in the coffee and spice mills of ARBUCKLE BROS., Nos. 19 and 20 Water-street, discovered the presence of burglars on these premises. They were at work on the front door. Slipping out by the back, he, without attracting their attention, succeeded in making his way to the Second Precinct Station-house, where he found Sergt. CAIN, and informed him of the fact just mentioned. Officers McCARTY, COWEN and QUEVEDO were at once dispatched to the scene of action; on arriving at which they found, to their astonishment, that the burglars had forced all the doors and had commenced work upon the iron safe in the office. Fearing that the intruders, who were six in number, might prove too strong for them, and being resolved to make all things sure, the officers dispatched one of their number for more force. He had scarcely left when the burglars rushed out of the premises, and, pointing three pistols at Officer McCARTY, discharged three shots, none of which, however, took effect on the officer. With great pluck McCARTY, who had been left alone by QUEVEDO, closed upon one of the desperadoes, named JOHN ERWIN, and after a most desperate struggle, secured him. In the course of this encounter, the other burglars, who had retired to a respectable distance, again discharged their fire-arms at the plucky officer. This time one of the bullets found a human body, not, however, the one for which it was intended, but that of their companion ERWIN. It entered the left shoulder and lodged, it is believed, in the region of the lungs, whence it was subsequently found by the doctors, impossible to extract it. On seeing the mistake they had made, the five burglars took to their heels, making good their escape. ERWIN was taken to the Station-house, where it was found that his wound was of a fatal character, and the chances are that he is dead by this time.

On entering the premises where the burglars had been at work, a full set of burglars' tools were found and a pistol that had been left by one of them. No property, however, it was found, had been carried away.

It was, after some investigation, found that ERWIN lived at No. 90 Adams-street, and that he has a wife and two children. He has already served a term of five years in the State Prison, and has only been out about eighteen months. The officer who went for additional assistance, the watchman, and Officer QUEVEDO all arrived soon after the conflict was over. The Police Commissioners will ascertain why they did not come sooner.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 31.

FIRST BOARD.

$45,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.113⅜	1000 Wells-Fargo Scr.. 2
70,000 U.S.5-20sC'65.n.110⅜	25 U. S. Ex. 33
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s5..........110⅛	25 Adams Ex.....b. c. 64⅜
1,000 do..........110⅛	280 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 91⅜
30,000 do..........110⅛	100 do..........s3 91⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅛	25 do. 91⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅛	600 do..bet. call. 91⅜
20,000 do..........c.106⅛	1500 do. 91⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...110⅛	400 do. 91⅜
30,000 do..........c.110⅛	300 do..........c 92
35,000 U.S.6s,'81,C.,s3.113⅜	100 Erie..........s30 23⅜
15,000 do..........113⅜	100 do. 23⅜
20,000 do..........s3.113⅜	100 do. 23
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.108	10 Reading 98⅜
500 do..........107⅛	200 do..........c 98⅜
7,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'67.110⅜	100 L. S. & M. So....s3 92⅜
115,000 do..........s3.110⅜	100 do. 92⅜
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.110⅜	100 do..........b4 92⅜
2,000 do...small.110⅜	50 do. 92⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅜	300 do..bet. call. 92⅜
10,000 do..........106⅜	500 Union Pacific.... 12⅜
35,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅜	300 do. 12⅜
5,000 Ga. S. 7s,G.bds. 93⅜	100 do..........b3 12⅜
5,000 S. Ca. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 66⅜	200 do. 12⅜
	30 N. J. Cen..........106
	10 C. & N. W. Pref.. 83
15,000 do. 66⅜	300 do..bet. call. 82⅜
1,000 Alabama St. 8s.101⅜	400 do. 82⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s..... 92⅜	400 Chic. & R. I..........106⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 91	100 do. 106⅜
3,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76.102	70 do. 106⅜
1,000 Erie 5th M..... 79	25 do. 106⅜
5,000 C. P. R. G. bds. 93	100 M. & St.P. ex-d.. 52⅜
5,000 do. 93⅜	100 M. & St.P.Pf.ex-d. 74⅜
12,000 U. P. R. 1st M. 76⅜	300 Tol., W. & W..... 49⅜
2,000 U. P. 7s,L. G. B. 55⅜	100 do. 49⅜
2,000 M. S. S. F. Bds. 97⅜	100 do..........b30 49⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 88⅜	100 do..........b15 49⅜
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d. 95	250 P., Ft. W. &C.Guar. 92⅜
2,000 Ohio. & Miss. Con. Bds...c. 89	200 B., H. & Erie..... 2⅜
	200 do. 2⅜
10,000 Col.,C.&I. C,1st 82⅜	200 Ohio & Miss..... 28⅜
10,000 N. Y. Cen.& H. Ctfs..........c 87⅜	40 Morris & Essex..... 87⅜
	133 do..bet. call. 86⅜
70,000 do.bet. call. 87⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. 98⅜
20,000 do. 88	50 do. 98⅜
50,000 do. 88⅜	100 do. 97⅜
22 Merchants' Bank.112⅜	200 do. 97
10 Western Union... 45⅜	100 H. & St.Jo. Pf.b.108⅜
6 do. 44⅜	20 DuB. & S. City.... 90⅜
500 do.....b. c. 45⅜	200 C., C. & Ind. Cen... 17⅜
100 Mechanics Bank..132	400 do. 17⅜
100 Del. & H. Canal...119	100 Rome & W..... 124⅜

MONDAY, Jan. 2—A. M.

THE NEW YEAR comes in with fair prospects of a healthy and gradually-increasing general Trade, and while the business of the Old Year may not have been so universally profitable, or rather may have been conducted more after the fashion of the Anti-War times on moderate profits, the amount done exceeds the Year 1869 by at least 7½ ₱ cent., denoting an increase more than double the natural increase of population and a prosperity through the country at least equal in the main to the preceding year. The savings of the year by the laboring people of the great cities are greater than ever before, if we take the growth of the Deposits in the Savings Institutions as the test, while the wealthier classes, who derive income from Stock Dividends and the Interest upon the Public Funds and State and Railway Bonds, were never more favored at the close of the year than by the Dividends now in the course of payment.

The last week of the Old Year was marked by continued disturbance, from the previous week, of the Money market, incident to the preparations for the Dividends paid out on Friday and Saturday, and by the exceptional tactics and rivalry of certain heavy Stock speculators, but at the close the rate on demand loans was fairly restored to 7 ₱ cent. per annum. And it seemed to be generally conceded that the present week will develop an improved confidence in a steady market. The Treasury has already disbursed at New-York about five and a half millions January Interest, and prepaid the same amount on the Principal of the Loan of 1871, which falls due today, leaving $1,500,000 of the latter, and about $12,000,000 of Interest to be called for at the New-York Office in January. At all the other Offices about $8,000,000 Interest will probably be called for during the month. The amount of January Interest that usually runs into February is from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of the City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 31, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,393,711
Increase in Specie	2,439,090
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,494,330
Decrease in Deposits	534,759
Increase in Circulation	28,469

	Jan. 1, '70.	Dec. 31, '70.	Dec. 24, '70.
National Capital	$73,035,000	$73,435,000	$73,435,000
Local Capital	12,069,898	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$85,104,898	$86,564,800	$86,564,800
Loans	250,406,387	263,417,418	264,811,129
Gold and Gold Notes	31,166,908	20,828,935	18,389,756
Other Legal Tenders	45,034,608	45,245,354	40,739,686
Deposits	179,129,394	188,223,935	188,748,754
Circulation	34,166,908	32,153,514	32,182,983
In Sub-Treasury	90,057,458	76,920,211	73,700,030

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Dec. 24, '69	Dec. 31, '70.	Jan. 1, '70.
On deposit	$188,748,754	$188,223,935	$179,129,394
Circulation	32,182,983	32,153,514	34,166,908
Total	$220,931,737	$220,377,449	$213,296,302
25 ₱ cent. would be	55,232,934	55,094,362	53,324,075
They hold			
In Gold and Greenbacks	65,129,344	66,074,293	76,201,516
Excess	$9,896,410	$10,979,931	$22,877,441
Rate for money	7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,124,396, against the total entries of $2,747,433 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,468,815, against $3,240,911 same week last year. The export of Specie, $464,303, against $788,970 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,613,824. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 25,840 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	Nov. 5	$4,173,103
February	28,831,656	Nov. 12	4,906,600
March	27,253,934	Nov. 19	6,219,745
April	28,567,274	Nov. 26	5,899,787
May	24,316,608	Dec. 3	5,947,679
June	24,2(?)6,944	Dec. 10	6,012,490
July	23,610,215	Dec. 17	6,318,562
August	29,829,299	Dec. 24	4,874,656
September	26,903,268	Dec. 31	5,124,396
October	22,413,471		
Total since Jan. 1			$304,961,236
Against year 1869			*290,569,211
Increase in 1870			$14,392,025

*Official.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,893,160	Nov. 2	$3,856,163
February	11,940,146	Nov. 9	5,181,358
March	15,943,095	Nov. 16	5,808,002
April	14,697,825	Nov. 23	4,343,804
May	15,115,599	Nov. 30	4,810,040
June	17,700,983	Dec. 7	7,077,289
July	16,717,873	Dec. 14	4,804,071
August	13,892,580	Dec. 21	5,803,096
September	16,082,468	Dec. 28	4,468,815
October	16,659,404		
Total since Jan. 1			$197,320,303
Against year 1869			*195,226,706
Increase in 1870			$2,093,597
Gold, New-Year, 1871			110¾ ₱ cent.
Gold, New-Year, 1870			120⅛ ₱ cent.

*Official.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,682,392	Nov. 5	$3,156,924
February	2,194,256	Nov. 12	410,135
March	1,521,001	Nov. 19	655,078
April	1,608,616	Nov. 26	449,484
May	4,485,373	Dec. 3	519,863
June	4,254,362	Dec. 10	800,468
July	16,922,451	Dec. 17	265,929
August	10,087,040	Dec. 24	420,127
September	4,618,850	Dec. 31	464,303
October	2,416,356		
Total			$58,488,650
Against year 1869			*32,108,448
Increase in 1870			$26,378,202

*Official.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,692,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,034,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	7,992,817	December	*3,568,741
Total Year, 1870	$139,703,579	Total Year, 1870	$86,671,676
Total Year, 1869	129,603,460	Total Year, 1869	90,352,669

*And $5,625,000 prepaid for January, but not charged off.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 1, '70.
American Gold	110⅝@110⅞@110¾	120⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅜@108¾	113⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	110@111⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	106⅜@106⅞	109⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud	91@92⅛@92	86⅜
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	87⅜@88	81⅜
Rock Island	103⅞@106	102⅛
Lake Shore	95⅞@92⅛	85⅛
North-western	70⅜@72⅜	68⅜
Reading	98⅜@99⅜	94⅜
N. West. Pref	81⅞@82⅞	81⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜@28⅜	23⅜
Pacific Mail	39⅜@40⅛	43⅜
St. Paul Pref.. 80⅛, with div. at 73⅜, ex. div.		85⅛
St. Paul Com.. 55⅜ with div. at 52⅜, ex. div.		72⅜
New Tennessee 6s	62⅜@64⅜	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	48⅜@49⅜	49⅜
Central Pacific Bonds	92⅜@93⅜	92⅜
Union Pacific Bonds	77⅜@72⅞@78⅜	83⅜
West. Union Telegraph	45⅜@44⅞@45⅜	32⅜
Erie	23⅜@23⅜	23⅜

The old year closed upon a buoyant feeling on the Stock Exchange, prices advancing 1@2@3 ₱ cent. on the lowest figures of the week for the New-York and Western Roads, and 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on most of the Public Funds. In Gold the rates are firm at 110¾@110⅞ ₱ cent. Exchange on London 109. Money 7 ₱ cent., and in fair supply, with the prospect of increased ease next week.

The Bank return shows a decrease in Loans from last Monday of $1,393,711; in Greenbacks, $1,494,330, and on the general line of deposits, $534,759; while the Gold averages run up $2,439,090. The Treasury prepaid during the week $2,573,000 on the Principal of the Stock of 1871, and $5,625,000 on the January Gold interest on the Public Debt, and received for Customs, $1,686,000.

The following quotations were made on the Street after the adjournment of the Stock Exchange, which was at an early hour, as usual on the eve of the New-Year. The United States 5-20s of 1867 advanced to 111¼, and other descriptions in something like the same proportion. The Central Pacific Bonds rose to 93¼ ₱ cent., and the Unions to 78 ₱ cent. The State Stocks were firm, and the business in the New-York and Western Railroads large and at advancing prices.

Another failure reported from Boston, connected with the holding of Hannibal and St. Joseph Stock, caused the Common Stock to fall to 92 ₱ cent. There was a heavy Dry Goods Jobbing house on Broadway reported failed in the afternoon: but subsequently contradicted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 31.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¾	111¼
American Gold	110¾	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64¼
New-York Central and Hudson	91½	92
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅝	88
Reading Railroad	98⅞	99½
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	106
North-west Common	72⅝	72¾
North-west Preferred	82⅝	82½
Pacific Mail Company	40⅛	40⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81¼	*73⅞
St. Paul Common	55¾	*52⅞
Lake Shore	92⅜	92¼
Ohio and Mississippi	28½	28⅜
Toledo and Wabash	49¼	49¼
Western Telegraph	45½	45½
Erie	23⅛	23½

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81....110⅛	5-20 coup., '67.....111
6 ₱ cent., coup, '81....113⅜	5-20 coup., '68.....111⅛
5-20 coup., '61....108⅛	10-40 reg.....106⅛
5-20 coup., '64....108⅛	10-40 coup.....106⅞
5-20 coup., '65....108⅛	6s Currency.....110⅛
5-20 coup., new iss.,'65.110⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.....64	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81.....100
Tenn. 6s, n. bds.....64½	Ky. 6s.....99
Va. 6s, old.....67½	Ill. C. bds., '70.....103
Va. 6s, n. bds.....68½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77.....103
Va. 6s, reg., old.....50½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.....103
Ga. 6s.....81	Ill. War Loan.....103
Ga. 7s, gold bonds.....93½	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '73.....100
N. Car. 6s, old.....45	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '78.....100
N. Car. F. A., '66.....37	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '83.....100
N. Car. F. A., n. bds.....23½	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., '78.....100
S. Car. 6s.....80	N. Y. Reg. B. L.....103½
S. Car. 6s, n. bds.....66½	N. Y. Coup. B. L.....107½
Mo. 6s.....92¼	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72.....102½
La. 6s, Levee Bds.....70	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73.....102½
Cal. 7s.....112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74.....102½
Conn. 6s.....103	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75.....102½
R. I. 6s.....100½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77.....102½
Ala. 8s.....101½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78.....102½
Ark. 6s, Funded.....64	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74.....100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....90½	Del., L. & W. 2d M.....96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.....86	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.....94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.....86	Tol. & W. 2d M.....84½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.....86	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.....80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'76.100	Gt. West. 1st M., 1888.....89
Erie 1st Mort., ext.....94	Gt. West. 2d M., 1893.....80
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., 1879.....91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.....94½
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., 1883.....85	Chic., R. I. & Pac.....99½
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., 1880.....82	Morris & Essex 2d M.....97
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., 1888.....79	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....102
B.,N.Y. & E.1st M.,'77.....87	P., F. W. & Ch. 1st M.103½
H. R. 7s,2d M.S. F.,'85.102	P., F. W. & Ch. 3d M.....92
Harlem 1st Mort.....99½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M.....94
Har. Con. M. & S. F.....90½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.....79½
C. B. & Q.8 ₱ c.1st M.112	Chic. & Alton Inc.....93
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.....93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.....99½
M.S.& N.I.S. F. 7 ₱ c.....97½	Ohio & Miss. Consol.....89
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M.....98	St. L. & I. M. 1st M.....89½
Central Pacific Bds.....93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.105
Union Pacific 1st Bds.....76½	M. & St. P.1st M.7 3-10.93½
Union Pacific L. G. 7s.....55½	M. & St. P. 1st M.....94½
Union Pacific Inc. 10s.....37½	M. & St. P. I. & M. d.....88½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875.....106	M. & St. P. 2d M.....90
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf.....81½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.....93
Alt. & T. H.3d M. Inc.....71½	Col., Ch. & I. 1st M.....82½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.....97½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.....81
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.....90	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.....82
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.....95½	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d M.....66
Consol. 7 ₱ c. conv.....88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....96
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.....105	Bos., H. & E. guar.....23
Lack. & West. Bds.....100	Cedar F. & M. 1st M.....82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.....130	Park.....158
Manhattan.....150	N.Y. National Ex. Bk.100
Merchants'.....112½	Central National.....102
Mechanics'.....132	Fourth National.....104
Union.....140	Ninth National.....107½
America.....140	Tenth National.....123
City.....220	Gold Exchange.....70
Mechanics'&Traders'.135	Del. & Hudson Canal.118½
Merchants'Exchange.....98	Pennsylvania Coal.....220
Leather Manuf.....200	American Coal.....30
State of New-York.....110	Canton Co.,Baltimore.....65
Commerce.....116½	W. U. Telegraph.....45
Broadway.....288	Quicksilver Mining.....4
Ocean.....75	Quicksilver Preferred.....7½
Mercantile.....124	Mariposa Preferred.....9½
American Exchange.112	Boston Water Power. 18¼
Bank of the Republic.115½	Adams Express.....64¼
Irving.....118	Wells-Fargo Express. 32
People's.....137½	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2
Grocers'.....118	American Express.... 43
Nassau.....106½	U. S. Express.....32¼
Continental.....93½	Pacific Mail.....40⅛
Commonwealth.....98	

Among the New-Year changes in the Stock and Banking lines, we are advised of the withdrawal of Mr. EDWARD DODGE—one of the oldest and most respected members of the Stock Exchange, and *not*, we are happy to know, the least successful among its wealthiest membership—withdraws from the house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., and three junior partners are admitted—Messrs. JAY COOKE, Jr., and GEORGE C. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, and Mr. JAMES A. GARLAND, for some years past in charge of the Government Stock Department of the house in New-York. Mr. IGNACE SCHUSTER, who has ably represented the old New-York and Frankfort house of Messrs. PHILIP SPEYER & Co. by procuration for several years in New-York, now comes in as a partner. Messrs. LANCASTER, BROWN & Co., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-street, have admitted JAMES O. PROUDFIT (son of Mr. A. M. PROUDFIT, of Messrs. RICHARD IRVIN & Co.) and Mr. J. C. MABIN as partners in their business. A change is also made in the old and wealthy Banking firm of Messrs. BALLIN & SANDER. Mr. SANDER retires, and the style of the house is changed to Messrs. EUGENE BALLIN & Co., with Mr. L. E. BALLIN as the junior partner. The Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. FEARING & CAMPBELL give place to Messrs. CAMPBELL & RICHMOND—the Messrs. FEARING contributing $100,000 special capital. Mr. D. A. McTAVISH retires from Messrs. WOTHERSPOON & Co., to continue business on his own account on the Corn Exchange, while Messrs. WOTHERSPOON & Co. continue in Gold and Foreign Bills. Mr. W. H. PHIPPS retires from Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co. Mr. FRANCIS B. ARNOLD goes into the old-established Grocery-house of Messrs. ARNOLD, STURGES & Co. Mr. H. Y. LEAVITT goes into the house of Messrs. LEAVITT, GOULD & Co. Mr. W. F. HAZEN withdraws from Messrs. F. D. COBB & Co. to continue the Stock Exchange business on his own account. Messrs. W. D. MOORE & Co. take the place of Messrs. VAN VECHTEN & MOORE, Stock Exchange Brokers. Mr. ALEXANDER TAYLOR resumes active business again, after several years' retirement, with his son, late with with Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS. Messrs. RUTTER & GROSS take the place of Messrs. COLE & RUTTER, Stock Brokers. Mr. EDWARD TUCK becomes a partner with Messrs. JOHN MUNROE & Co., Paris and New-York. Mr. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, Jr., withdraws from Messrs. SHEPPARD GANDY & Co. Messrs. E. JUDSON HAWLEY and A. W. BARTLETT, both of the Stock Exchange, form a new firm, under the style of Messrs. E. J. HAWLEY & Co. Mr. E. A. BENEDICT retires from Messrs. J. N. PERKINS & Co. Messrs. R. VON HOFFMAN retires from Messrs. L. VON HOFFMAN & Co. and Mr. W. MERTENS comes into the firm.

The new London Banking-house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. will open business in that city with the New-Year, under the style of Messrs. JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & Co., Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and Mr. J. H. PULESTON, late of New-York, and Mr. F. H. EVANS, of London, coming in, with the American partners, as managers and participants in the business of the English house.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH have issued their second annual address in pamphlet form to the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Central and Western Pacific Roads, giving an interesting and highly-encouraging account of the business of the two Roads, now consolidated as one, under the common style of the Central Pacific, for the year just closed. We gave place to some of the most important statistical tables in our Sunday edition, the result for 1870 being a net profit of $3,860,146 on a gross earning of $7,920,710. We advert to address again to remark that the question recently raised by the Secretary of the Treasury, and supported by the Attorney-General of the United States, is met by the Bankers in the frankest manner. While disagreeing with the Opinion of the Attorney-General, they are prepared to meet the final decision of the Government, even if it should be adverse to the Road, which they seem not to apprehend, by an exhibition of financial strength from the annual net earnings of the Road, more than equal to the Interest on their own Bonds, and upon the Bonds of the United States, advanced by the Government, assuming no further increase of traffic.

Messrs. J. COOKE & Co. have issued their programme for their great North Pacific First Mortgage and Land Grant Loan in 7.30 ₱ cent. Gold Bonds, free of Government tax, and the Mortgage recorded in the Department of the Interior at Washington, the Interest payable Half-Yearly, and the Principal to be extinguished in 30 years. The particulars of the Loan are now first advertised in New-York, and we shall soon take occasion to advert to its main features and securities more at length.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The January interest on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., Financial Agents of that State.

The Bonds maturing Jan. 1 of the State of Georgia will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., Agents for that State.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 14th December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,077,224	Increase	£12,137
Public deposits	6,788,939	Increase	748,967
Other deposits	18,659,747	Increase	11,967
Government securities	12,925,853	Decrease	9
Other securities	15,937,169	Decrease	4,131
Notes unemployed	14,185,595	Increase	676,785

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,835,535, being a decrease of £485,090, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,892,718, showing an increase of £220,225 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes, with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£22,892,718	£19,167,109
Reserve	15,057,183	11,766,799
Notes in circulation	22,835,535	22,400,310
Rate of discount	2½ ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	91⅝	92⅛
French Rentes	52f. 50c.	72f. 47c.

THE NEW-YEAR DIVIDENDS—HALF-YEARLY.

	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
United States 5-20s	$647,822,600	3	$19,434,678
United States 6s, 1881	283,678,100	3	8,510,343
United States 5s, 1874	20,000,000	2½	500,000
United States 5s, 1871	4,410,000	In full.	4,410,000
U. S. 6s, Pacific Roads	64,618,832	3	1,938,649
N. Y. Bounty Loans	26,938,000	3½	942,730
N. Y. Canal Loans, &c.	15,627,306	1½*	234,409
California Aid Bonds	1,500,000	3½	52,500
California State Debt	3,323,500	3½	116,323
Ohio State Debt	9,614,756	3	208,443
New-Jersey State Debt	2,996,200	3	89,886
Connecticut, at Hartford	6,000,000	3	180,000
Illinois State Debt	5,000,000	3	150,000
South Carolina Debt	7,000,000	3	210,009
Missouri State Debt	16,084,000	3	482,520
Maryland (at Baltimore)	8,654,802	1¼&1½*	119,106
Georgia State Debt	6,686,550	3&1½	201,095
Kansas State Debt	1,341,700	3	40,251
Alabama State Debt	5,270,400	2½&4	153,740
Michigan State Debt	2,505,000	3&3½	77,540
Central Pacific Bonds	25,881,000	3	768,430
Union Pacific Bonds	27,075,000	3	812,250
Reading Railroad	30,000,000	5	1,500,000
North-west Railroad	35,000,000	5	1,750,000
Delaware&Lackawanna	14,100,000	6	846,000
New-JerseyCentral R.R.	15,000,000	10	1,500,000
Michigan Central	11,200,000	5	560,000
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	4	400,000
Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000	5	200,000
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	6	90,000
Farmers'TrustCompany	2,000,000	5	100,000
Park Bank	2,000,000	6	120,000
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3	37,050
Shoe and Leather Bank	1,200,000	6	72,000
Broadway Bank	1,000,000	12	120,000
Western Pacific Bonds	2,800,000	3	34,000
Third National Bank	1,000,000	4	40,000
Bank of America	3,000,000	5	150,000
Fourth National Bank	5,000,000	4	200,000
Manhattan Savings	7,250,000	3½	253,750
Hanover Bank	1,000,000	4	40,000
Market Bank	1,000,000	5	50,000
North River Savings	600,000	3	18,000
Union Dime Savings	8,000,000	4	320,000
East River Savings	3,500,000	3½	122,500
Continental Bank	2,000,000	4	80,000
Corn Exchange Bank	1,000,000	5	50,000
Grocers' Bank	300,000	5	15,000
Greenwich Savings	7,000,000	3¼	227,500
Midland Bonds	4,000,000	3½	140,000
New-York Guaranty Co.	2,000,000	5	100,000
Third-avenue Savings	6,000,000	3	180,000
Harlem Railroad	7,000,000	4	280,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul	17,409,000	7	1,218,630
West Side Bank	200,000	4	8,000
Chatham Bank	450,000	8	36,000
Norwich & Wor. Road	2,363,000	5	118,000
Citizens' Bank	400,000	5	20,000
Merchants' Bank	3,000,000	4	120,000
Tradesmen's Bank	1,000,000	6	60,000
Union Trust	1,000,000	5	50,000
Atlantic Bank	300,000	4	12,000
Butchers' & D. Bank	800,000	5	40,000
Nashville & Chat. Bonds	1,500,000	3	45,000
Mechanics' Bank	2,000,000	5	100,000
Oriental Bank	300,000	6	18,000
American Express	5,000,000	3	150,000
Atlantic & Pacific Bds.	5,000,000	3½	175,000
Irving Bank	500,000	4	20,000
West Winconsin Bonds.	1,000,000	3½	35,000
Bank of New-York	3,000,000	5	150,000
Chicago & R. Isl'd Bds.	9,000,000	3½	3 5,000
People's Bank	412,500	5	20,625
Alabama Indorsed Bds.	5,000,000	4	200,000
N. Y.,N. Haven & Hart.	9,300,000	5	465,000
Central Nat. Bank	3,000,000	4	120,000
Bull's Head Bank	200,000	5*	10,000
Manufacturers' & M.	500,000	4	20,000
North River Bank	400,000	3½	14,000
Security Bank	250,000	4	10,000
Rhode Island State	3,088,000	3	92,640
Fort Wayne Stock	19,716,000	1¾*	345,000
National Trust	1,000,000	4	40,000
Leather Bank	600,000	6	36,000
Louisiana National	1,000,000	5	50,000
Lake Superior Bonds	4,500,000	3½	157,500
Panama Company	7,500,000	3	225,000
Excelsior Savings	500,000	4	20,000
Phenix Bank	1,800,000	4	72,000
Rome&Watertown Road	3,000,000	4	120,000
Second National Bank	200,000	5	10,000
Metropolitan Savings	6,000,000	3	180,000
Eleventh Ward Bank	200,000	3	6,000
East River Bank	350,000	4	14,000
Mercantile Bank	1,000,000	5	50,000
Tenth National	1,000,000	4	40,000
Marine Bank	600,000	6	36,000
Bowery Savings	20,000,000	3&2¾	550,000
Market Savings	1,200,000	3	36,000
Citizens' Savings	6,500,000	3	195,000
Total thus far advertised			$55,104,497

*Quarterly.

The *Journal of Commerce* has compiled the following interesting tabular exhibits of the

CEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AT NEW-YORK IN

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ashes, bbls	6,528	9,220	7,562
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat, Flour bbls	2,860,726	3,585,716	4,143,993
Corn-meal, bbls	285,683	201,793	190,596
Wheat, bushels	12,988,147	23,813,652	24,083,742
Rye, bushels	783,351	357,803	550,169
Oats, bushels	10,221,590	8,747,322	9,626,606
Barley, bushels	2,853,043	3,007,958	5,020,718
Peas, bushels	378,423	116,974	203,127
Corn, bushels	19,053,615	11,666,784	9,143,478
Cotton, bales	662,994	682,695	884,226
Naval Stores—			
Crude Turpentine, bbls	10,585	14,079	6,661
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	63,988	65,632	70,280
Resin, bbls	453,725	557,150	496,293
Tar, bbls	38,765	74,255	46,973
Pitch, bbls	7,166	7,710	2,342
Provisions—			
Pork, pks	99,995	94,552	123,296
Beef, bbls	91,442	82,191	127,298
Cut-meats, pks	79,615	83,971	98,262
Butter, pks	502,906	645,195	530,819
Cheese, pks	1,136,584	1,335,522	1,544,924
Lard, tcs. and bbls	102,732	75,527	93,523
Lard, kegs	15,093	15,983	24,989
Whisky, bbls	49,616	187,163	180,844

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS IN

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ashes, Pots, bbls	3,771	3,815	2,480
Ashes, Pearls, bbls	175	91	141
Bees-wax, lbs	458,238	197,693	277,265
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat Flour, bbls	1,020,522	1,584,211	1,950,234
Rye Flour, bbls	7,459	5,283	4,633
Corn-meal, bbls	184,117	137,627	84,718
Wheat, bushels	5,775,109	18,240,586	18,446,035
Rye, bushels	153,093	142,542	92,431
Oats, bushels	94,340	49,398	28,986
Barley, bushels	......	......	......
Peas, bushels	189,167	123,156	151,102
Corn, bushels	6,002,825	1,637,586	487,792
Candles, boxes	70,272	52,177	40,146
Coal, tons	61,902	40,938	38,993
Cotton, bales	326,941	303,635	505,449
Hay, bales	38,557	30,796	39,139
Hops, bales	18,3.7	88,433	20,739
Naval Stores—			
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	517	586	403
Spirits Turp., bbls	19,011	17,763	17,342
Resin, bbls	345,117	461,488	395,033
Tar, bbls	9,841	32,116	15,502
Pitch, bbls	3,703	5,030	3,750
Oils—			
Whale, gallons	199,710	133,002	110,693
Sperm, gallons	519,351	578,945	565,090
Lard, gallons	134,013	30,371	22,114
Linseed, gallons	54,005	13,890	7,880
Provisions—			
Pork, bbls	82,628	72,919	88,050
Beef, bbls	26,430	32,299	24,496
Beef, tcs	50,004	56,176	57,885
Cut-meats, lbs	36,336,799	47,941,458	30,926,699
Butter, lbs	987,362	1,168,447	1,399,254
Cheese, lbs	41,233,806	56,413,581	61,710,435
Lard, lbs	44,490,487	30,383,538	32,074,063
Rice, tierces	252	323	1,174
Rice, bbls	19,352	10,555	23,161
Tallow, lbs	13,282,433	23,394,492	18,245,508
Tobacco, crude, pks	86,737	117,234	87,968
Tobacco, manf., lbs	7,380,413	5,722,639	6,431,176
Whalebone, lbs	655,626	278,813	350,849
Petroleum, gallons	51,247,789	64,244,664	89,672,801

The Houghton *Gazette* says of the Lake Superior copper and iron business of 1870:

"The product of copper from the mines of Lake Superior, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1870, has been in excess of that of any other year since mining operations were commenced. The mines in the Portage Lake district that have suspended or fallen off in their products, have been more than overbalanced by the enormous and steady yield of the Hecla Calumet, while the product of copper for the past year at the Quincy mine, if anything, is larger than that of the year previous, so that the diminution in yield at the Franklin Pewabic, Huron, South Pewabic, Shelden-Columbian, Portage and Isle Royal, will in no way affect the grand total of shipments for the last year, from Portage Lake; but, on the contrary, the figures show that several hundred tons more of copper were shipped than there was for the year ending Dec. 1, 1869.

The product of copper for the year ending Dec. 1, 1870, in Keweenaw County, is but a few tons less than it was the year previous. There has been a slight falling off in the product of copper in Ontonagon County, as compared with the figures of last year.

Below we give the total shipments of ingot copper and mineral from all the mines of Lake Superior for the past year:

	Tons.
Eagle Harbor, Central Mine	860
Eagle Harbor, Copper Falls Mine	491
Eagle Harbor, Amygdaloid Mine	25
Ontonagon, National	183
Ontonagon, Minnesota	256
Ontonagon, Ridge	155
On onagon, Rockland	64
Ontonagon, Evergreen Bluff	72
Ontonagon, Caledonia	43
Ontonagon, Flint Steel, Aztec, Victoria, Mass, Adventure, &c	51
Total	824

RECAPITULATION.

	Tons.	Pounds.
Ingot copper shipped from Portage Lake	7,456	1,502
Mineral shipped from Portake Lake.	3,307	1,275
Mineral shipped from Eagle River	1,224	414
Mineral shipped from Eagle Harbor.	1,376	....
Mineral shipped from Ontonagon	824	....
Total Ingot copper and mineral.	14,188	1,191

Herewith we present ore and pig-iron shipments from the ports of Escanaba and Marquette for the season. They show an increase over those of last year of forty per cent., a fact which speaks for itself. The figures given are all net tons:

ESCANABA SHIPMENTS.

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Jackson	126,678	Barnum	49,162
New-York	93,371	Forster	26,047
Cleveland	94,759	Breitung	1,368
Lake Angeline	59,883	McCumber	117
Total Iron-ore			451,385
Furnace.	Tons.	Furnace.	Tons.
Pioneer	5,242	Morgan	46
Peer Lake	2,601	Jackson	6,792
Michigan	286	Champion	179
Greenwood	67		
Total Pig-iron			15,203

MARQUETTE SHIPMENTS.

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Lake Superior	165,832	New-England	27,677
Cleveland	51,217	Champion	71,649
Washington	75,830	Marquette	3,900
Edwards	27,122		
Total Iron-ore			423,197
Furnace.	Tons.	Furnace.	Tons.
Morgan Iron Co.	11,925	Collins	4,284
Michigan	10,580	Pioneer	27
Bancroft	3,743		
Total Pig-iron			30,559

GRAND TOTAL, ORE AND PIG-IRON.

Escanaba	466,588
Marquette	453,756
Total	929,344

The above figures show that Escanaba is 12,832 tons ahead, including the Jackson furnace. They also show that the Lake Superior is the first, the Cleveland the second, and the Jackson the third mine in the district.

The Chicago *Times*, in its annual review of the trade and commerce of that city, gives the following table, showing the receipts of all the leading articles during the past year, as compared with the year 1869:

	Received, 1870.	Received, 1869.
Flour, bbls	1,631,428	2,214,808
Wheat, bushels	17,351,575	16,669,156
Corn, bushels	19,531,586	23,337,704
Oats, bushels	10,475,451	10,117,854
Rye, bushels	1,076,320	977,397
Barley, bushels	3,274,579	1,258,932
Grass-seed, lbs	8,676,671	13,927,294
Flax-seed, lbs	8,742,715	7,409,074
Broom corn, lbs	13,767,669	5,899,507
Cured meats, lbs	5,697,129	12,737,958
Beef, bbls	19,573	425
Pork, bbls	52,570	42,556
Lard, lbs	7,648,440	6,732,892
Tallow, lbs	2,500,787	2,606,076
Butter, lbs	9,700,966	8,038,318
Dressed hogs, No	229,317	205,416
Live hogs, No	1,629,195	1,667,085
Cattle, No	231,614	399,913
Sheep, No	351,695	....
Hides, lbs	27,380,171	27,881,504
Highwines, bbls	165,052	98,765
Wool, lbs	14,064,504	8,737,280
Lumber, feet	990,834,000	982,546,000
Shingles, No	631,412,000	633,008,000
Lath, No	103,690,000	121,092,000
Salt, bbls	691,109	635,231

The following is a similar statement, showing the shipments of the same articles during the years 1870 and 1869:

	Shipped. 1870.	Shipped. 1869.
Flour, bbls	1,618,006	2,164,645
Wheat, bushels	15,673,718	12,773,654
Corn, bushels	17,432,132	21,307,523
Oats, bushels	8,283,700	8,061,551
Rye, bushels	908,209	797,018
Barley, bushels	2,560,827	509,472
Grass-seed, lbs	3,972,420	9,368,821
Flaxseed, lbs	274,898	3,397,728
Broom-corn, lbs	8,495,584	4,340,112
Cured meats, lbs	88,530,412	95,721,054
Beef, bbls	71,858	32,085
Pork, bbls	141,214	92,319
Lard, lbs	28,224,831	17,029,437
Tallow, lbs	2,224,880	4,707,886
Butter, lbs	5,715,518	4,922,811
Dressed Hogs, No	152,631	197,827
Live Hogs, No	209,962	1,057,358
Cattle, No	360,838	273,404
Sheep, No	110,982	....
Hides, lbs	26,236,044	22,379,880
Highwines, bbls	107,060	106,868
Wool, lbs	15,329,241	8,474,220
Lumber, feet	771,504,000	616,871,000
Shingles, No	587,244,000	543,434,000
Lath, No	69,998,000	90,501,000
Salt, bbls	525,943	518,157

The following table shows the receipts of all grains since the year 1838, the flour being reduced to and included in the returns for wheat:

Year.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
1838	78	......	......	......	......
1839	3,678	......	......	......	......
1840	10,000	......	......	......	......
1841	40,000	......	......	......	......
1842	586,907	......	......	......	......
1843	688,227	......	......	......	......
1844	923,494	......	......	......	......
1845	1,024,621	......	......	......	......
1846	1,559,619	......	......	......	......
1847	2,126,994	67,135	38,192	......	......
1848	2,286,000	550,460	65,280	......	......
1849	2,192,809	644,848	26,849	31,153	......
1850	1,387,989	262,023	186,054	22,872	......
1851	799,380	3,221,317	605,327	19,997	......
1852	914,470	2,757,011	2,030,317	127,028	17,815
1853	1,680,998	2,750,153	1,748,493	120,275	82,162
1854	2,744,860	6,837,809	3,230,987	148,421	41,153
1855	7,110,250	7,547,678	1,888,533	92,032	20,132
1856	9,419,365	11,129,486	1,014,547	19,051	590
1857	10,783,292	8,814,615	316,778	17,993	....
1858	10,909,243	7,493,213	1,498,134	127,008	7,569
1859	10,759,389	2,217,654	1,174,177	478,162	131,449
1860	16,054,379	13,743,172	1,039,779	129,156	200,211
1861	22,913,830	24,186,382	1,655,384	422,492	185,293
1862	22,902,765	29,452,610	3,112,666	871,796	532,193
1863	17,025,338	24,444,147	7,514,994	835,123	668,735
1864	16,396,680	12,391,785	13,747,887	758,201	261,110
1865	11,569,160	24,277,221	8,773,408	17,709	460,130
1866	20,962,404	33,073,223	10,182,141	1,738,908	1,513,830
1867	21,622,298	23,018,827	10,988,617	1,306,204	2,246,446
1868	24,003,015	25,396,523	14,449,476	1,387,461	1,610,719
1869	27,743,196	22,337,704	10,117,854	977,397	1,358,932
1870	25,518,715	19,531,586	10,475,451	1,076,320	3,274,579

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,222,063; amount marketed, $1,730,716.

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegram received by us tonight from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of Cotton for the week ending this evening, Dec. 30. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 124,450 bales, against 130,210 bales last week; 155,717 bales the previous week, and 152,321 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 1,625,395 bales, against 1,340,468 bales for the same period of 1869, showing an increase since Sept. 1, this year, of 384,927 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1869, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
New-Orleans	53,862	41,632
Mobile	13,075	14,941
Charleston	10,171	9,449
Savannah	21,422	21,101
Texas	7,130	7,819
Tennessee, &c	7,893	8,092
Florida	276	671
North Carolina	2,718	1,586
Virginia	7,903	8,799
Total receipts	124,450	114,090
Increase this year	10,630	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 76,546 bales, of which 64,151 were to Great Britain, and 12,395 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 531,039 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night.

WEEK ENDING DEC. 30.

	Exported to G. Britain.	Total week.	Same week 1869.	Stock.
New-Orleans	17,546	23,828	16,373	202,379
Mobile	13,236	13,741	8,528	56,504
Charleston	5,997	6,477	4,517	34,667
Savannah	9,579	13,557	14,340	80,591
Texas	430	430	2,350	48,898
New-York	17,323	18,672	5,945	80,000
Other ports	40	41	2,050	28,000
Total	64,151	76,546	54,103	531,039
Total since Sept. 1	768,951	899,959	694,648	......

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 22,443 bales, while the stocks to-night are 139,445 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 23, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1870.	1869.	Exported since Sept. 1 to— Gt. B.	Total.	Stock.
New-Orleans	454,857	402,223	205,605	268,837	173,429
Mobile	165,966	152,511	62,928	72,771	61,721
Charleston	185,794	131,498	53,356	53,778	34,467
Savannah	364,129	255,175	133,248	154,204	76,580
Texas	70,450	85,463	20,691	20,730	43,488
New-York	56,099	34,219	223,179	237,566	79,500
Florida	2,974	9,911	......	......	......
N. Carolina	44,933	33,071	......	......	1,096
Virginia	134,981	103,921	......	......	7,123
Other parts	20,762	18,396	5,793	11,028	21,000
Tot. this year	1,500,945	......	704,800	823,413	498,404
Tot. last year	......	1,226,398	418,885	640,545	346,191

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., JAN. 2, 1871.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for 1870 reach nearly **$8,000,000**, of which about **$3,900,000** is net after paying operating expenses. This is an increase over the previous year, in gross earnings, of $2,300,000, and in net earnings of **$1,300,000.**

The earnings for 1871, by a moderate estimate, based upon reliable data, it is believed, will exceed $10,000,000.

The security of the principal and the assurance of regular and prompt payment of interest which are afforded in the valuable property, and immense revenue of the road, render these Bonds as safe and reliable an investment as can be made. They are daily quoted on the regular call of the New-York Stock Exchange, and of several of the most important Stock Exchanges of Europe, and can be as readily sold at quoted market price as the bonds of the United States Government.

We deal in them as freely as in Government Bonds, and are prepared to supply them in exchange for Five-twenties, or for new investments at current market price.

FISK & HATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

ALABAMA STATE INDORSED BONDS bearing eight per cent. gold interest, issued by the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, and Selma and Gulf Railroad, at ninety-five and accrued interest in currency.

This line of railway forms the shortest route from Memphis to the sea, and will command, on completion, the vast cotton traffic of Alabama and Mississippi, which States it traverses. In addition to this a large part of the freight by way of the Mississippi River will seek, at Memphis, the more rapid transportation to the sea afforded by these lines. One hundred miles of this line are completed, and show large earnings from way traffic alone. The completion of the enterprise is already assured by the large sales of bonds and liberal subscriptions of town and county aid.

Considered as a railway mortgage alone, these bonds are equal to any now in the market. But in addition to the lien on the railway property, the bonds are secured by the obligation of the State of Alabama indorsed upon them, which has been declared by the leading lawyers of New-York to be as binding on the State as the currency bonds, which now sell on the Stock Exchange above par.

For sale at ninety-five and accrued interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents of State of Alabama.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1870.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., No. 41 Lombard-st., London, we are prepared to purchase and sell STERLING EXCHANGE. To issue COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS FOR TRAVELERS, available in all parts of the world, TO EXECUTE ORDERS IN SECURITIES, To make CABLE TRANSFERS OF MONEY, and to transact any business pertaining to an AMERICAN BANKING-HOUSE IN LONDON.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	7	Spirits Turp., bbls	50
Copper, bbls	33	Resin, bbls	582
Cotton, bales	5,700	Tar, bbls	300
Dried Fruit, pks	508	Pork, bbls	1,729
Eggs, bbls	247	Beef, pks	100
Flour, bbls	6,640	Cut-meats, pks	515
Wheat, bushels	5,705	Lard, pks	846
Corn, bushels	8,350	Butter, pks	1,458
Oats, bushels	3,250	Cheese, pks	1,436
Malt, bushels	1,500	Dead Hogs, No	2,562
Grass-seed, bushels	1,482	Tallow, pks	5
Beans, bushels	970	Pea-nuts, bushels	1,797
Buckwh. Flour, pks	140	Rice, pks	111
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, pks	2,348
Corn-meal, bags	350	Tobacco, pks	902
Hops, bales	203	Tobacco, hhds	133
Leather, sides	5,807	Wool, bales	408
Crude Turp., bbls	97	Whisky, bbls	300
Pitch, bbls	50		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Dublin*, for Liverpool—3,515 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—16 cks. Bees-wax, 689 pks. Lard, 483 bales Cotton, 504 bbls. Flour, 4 pks. Sewing-machines, 1,174 boxes Bacon, 76 bbls. Tongues, 1,779 boxes Cheese, 10 bales Furs, 125 pks. Pork, 200 tcs. Beef, 6 pks. Hay Presses, 5 bales Hops, 42 bbls. Potatoes.

By the ship *Carnarvon Castle*, for London—732 bags Clover-seed, 33 boxes Bacon, 9,053 bags Oil-cake, 350 bags Cotton-seed Cake, 4,012 bbls. Flour, 454 boxes Cheese, 650 tcs. Beef, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 20 casks Sperm-oil, 102 cs. Sewing-machines.

By the bark *Kelso*, for London—4,320 Staves, 6,200 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the ship *Devano*, for London—35 hhds. Tobacco, 2,750 bbls. Flour, 460 bbls. Resin, 15,050 bushels Wheat, 25 casks Paint, 566 bags Clover-seed, 1,712 boxes Cheese, 80 bbls. Pork, 200 bbls. Syrup, 12 cases Axes.

By the schooner *Rosa*, for Funchal—1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 200 bbls. Flour, 8,340 Staves.

By the ship *Crusader*, for Marseilles—2,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 437 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,000 cases Naphtha, 50 bbls. Handles.

ASHES—Pots continue quiet, at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls continue nominal at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 419 bbls., including 326 bbls. Pots and 93 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, since our last, at unchanged prices. We quote Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15¼c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9c.@9¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—For early delivery, a lighter business has been reported at unaltered prices; sales, 2,244 bales, (of which 11 bales were to arrive,) including 1,545 bales to shippers, 688 bales to spinners, and 11 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a fair demand has been noted at a shade firmer rates; sales, 7,400 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for January, 200 bales at 14 13-16c., 500 bales at 14⅞c., 400 bales at 15c., 100 bales at 14 15-16c.; February, 300 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15 1-16c.; March, 100 bales at 15 5-16c., 600 bales at 15¼c.; April, 200 bales at 15⅜c.; free on board at Mobile, 200 bales on private terms. And today, for December, 200 bales at 14⅞c.; January, 800 bales at 14⅞c., 500 bales at 15c.; February, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 300 bales at 15¼c.; February and March, 100 bales each at 15¼c.; March, 400 bales at 15¼c., 500 bales at 15⅜c., 1,000 bales at 15⅜c.; April, 100 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15⅝c.; free on board at Mobile, 200 bales on private terms, last evening.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	15	15⅛
Low Middling	14⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	16
Good Middling	16	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	28,819
Receipts last week	33,237
Receipts the preceding week	26,786
Receipts since Sept. 1	448,836
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,200
Exports since our last	3,998
Exports since Sept. 1	244,619
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	77,500

Messrs. EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	53,862	202,379	17,548	6,282
Mobile	13,081	56,504	13,236	505
Galveston	8,396	44,948	1,700	....
Florida	248	.....	.....	....
Savannah	22,370	80,049	9,579	3,798
Charleston	10,360	34,670	6,000	480
New-York	14,510	74,168	15,894	473
Bost., Phil. & Balt.	5,848	28,166	1,815	....
Total this week	128,675	520,884	65,570	11,538
Prev'sly reported	1,497,278		721,720	118,569
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	1,625,953	520,884	787,290	130,107
Same time last yr.	1,313,751	379,943	461,970	238,624

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	379,000	337,760	352,340
Afloat from India	87,000	57,800	93,000
Afloat from America	355,000	178,000	105,000
Stock in London	47,000	112,180	153,460
Afloat for London	22,000	32,500	67,000
Stock in Havre	61,160	65,040	43,241
Afloat for Havre	757	59,298	60,517
Stock in Bremen	3,895	1,558	7,922
Afloat for Bremen	8,926	8,825	14,583
Stock in United States ports	520,584	379,943	294,432
Stock in the interior towns	106,543	104,383	64,920
Total	1,592,165	1,337,297	1,256,415
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	......	254,868	
Excess compared with 1868	......	......	335,760
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	130,000	90,000	130,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	8 7-16d.	11⅜d.	11d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15⅜c.	25⅞c.	26⅜c.
Price of Gold	110⅜	119⅞	134⅞

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Dec. 30.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	19,213	20,391
Columbus, Ga.	12,455	15,759
Macon, Ga.	13,194	18,715
Selma, Ala.	11,000	8,301
Montgomery, Ala.	12,395	16,970
Memphis, Tenn.	33,014	20,973
Nashville, Tenn.	5,272	3,274
Total	106,543	104,383

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-69. Receipts.	1868-69. Exports.	1869-70. Receipts.	1869-70. Exports.	1870-71. Receipts.	1870-71. Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,011	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,044
Sept. 25	25,218	4,702	48,341	4,979	36,714	7,218
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	59,320	25,506	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,084	29,464
Oct. 23	57,603	14,597	77,383	35,953	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,289	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	35,989	107,929	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	131,203	56,533
Nov. 20	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,808	124,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,679	138,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	62,040	151,276	102,580
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	64,801	157,678	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	97,558
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927	128,675	77,108

Distribution of Receipts.

1869.		1870.	
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	Stock Aug. 31	75,949
Received since	1,313,751	Received since	1,625,953
Total	1,324,662	Total	1,701,902
Exported	700,594	Exported	917,397
Present stock	379,943	Present stock	520,884
Bal. to Spinners	244,125	Bal. to Spinners	263,621

Bombay Shipments—By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Clark & Co.

	1870. Great Brit.	1870. Continent.	1869. Great Brit.	1869. Continent.
Exports, Dec. 3 to Dec. 9, inclusive	8,000	1,000	1,188	227
Previously reported	832,000	156,000	937,317	174,825
Total	840,000	157,000	938,505	175,052
Deficit to Great Britain				98,500
Deficit to Continent				18,052

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a limited call noted for State and Western Flour at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 75; very inferior to good extra State at $6 10@$6 35; good to fancy, $6 35@$6 70; good to choice shipping extra Western, $6@$6 30; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 20@$6 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 30@$4 80
Sour Flour	4 90@ 5 70
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 75
Extra State	6 10@ 6 70
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 20@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 45@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 30
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 35@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 35@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in light demand at former rates. Sales reported since our last of 570 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$6 45 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 45@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues salable and firm at $4@$5 60 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Corn-meal has been in demand at $3 80@$4 30 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 10 for Jersey, $4 15@$4 25 for Southern, $4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at from $3@$3 40 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 35@$6 45
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra.	6 45@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 60
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 35
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ ....

GRAIN—A limited trade has been reported in Wheat, since our last, at however rather steadier prices. The offerings of prime stock have been light, and holders, as a rule, have been quite confident in their views as to values. The demand has been on a restricted scale, mainly for export, on the basis of $1 42@$1 43, chiefly at $1 42½@$1 43 for new No. 2 Spring, the latter rate for prime Milwaukee afloat. Part of a load of ordinary Chicago was sold at $1 41 ₱ bushel. A few loads of old Spring, also some job lots of Red and Amber Western and White Wheat, were placed within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 66,500 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 45@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 42@$1 50, chiefly at $1 47@$1 49 for Amber, afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 43 bid, afloat; No. 2 do. at $1 41@$1 43, chiefly at $1 42½@$1 43, afloat; old Spring at $1 15@$1 28; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State nominally $1 42@$1 50; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 33@$1 50; White Southern nominally at $1 50@1 75, ₱ bushel. Corn has been moderately active at rather stronger prices, though closing irregularly and in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels at 75c.@78c. for new Mixed Western; 78c.@82c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 79c.@88c. for White do.; 72½c.@74½c. for old lots from track, in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive at from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime Western, and $1 05@$1 08 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in slack request yet quoted steady; sales 7,800 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10@$1 12, and State at 80c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Barley-malt has been quite dull, including Canada at $1@$1 20, and State at 80c.@97½ ₱ bushel. Oats have been in moderate request at fairly supported prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 40,500 bushels, at 57c.@62c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 59c.@61c., from track and afloat, for new Mixed Western; 58c.@61½c. for State, and 60c.@62½c., for track and afloat, for new White State, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 504 bbls. Flour for Liverpool, 6,762 bbls. Flour, and 15,050 bushels Wheat, for London. The export clearances for the whole week have been 24,064 bbls. Flour, 109,381 bushels Wheat, and 13,613 bushels Corn. The stock of Wheat afloat here, as made up by Mr. WM. H. TRAFTON, of the *Produce Exchange Price Current*, is 782,989 bushels; of Corn, 39,800 bushels; of Rye, 32,900 bushels; of Barley, 981,863 bushels; of Oats, 429,878 bushels; and of Malt, 119,212 bushels.

Comparative Stock of Flour in New-York Jan. 1.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
West'n and State Flour	482,294	438,173	395,203	518,349
Canada Flour	830	5,300	575	850
Southern Flour	25,459	30,601	46,560	45,870
California Flour	.....	19,904	1,140	.....
Grand total, bbls	508,583	490,978	443,478	565,069

Comparative Stock of Grain in New-York Jan. 1.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Wheat, bushels	1,008,940	4,028,065	4,486,389	3,700,008
Corn, bushels	1,517,900	2,084,079	840,500	308,033
Rye bushels	202,400	296,443	88,450	2,220,086
Barley, bushels	395,820	647,459	639,932	192,070
Oats, bushels	2,805,000	3,213,398	1,796,962	1,461,192
Malt, bushels	.....	121,178	91,114	14,571
Peas, bushels	.....	74,706	47,671	356,330

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling in lots at 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, since our last, at from 6c.@15c for New Crop, 6c.@10c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 203 bales; exports, 5 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 66,943 Hides; sales, 33,150 Hides and 125 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 27 lbs., at 28c., gold, selected; 8,450 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rio and Rio Grande Kips, (to arrive,) 10@12 lbs., 27c.@27¼c., gold, selected; 3,450 Dry Entre Rios (part to arrive,) 22 lbs., private terms; 1,250 Dry Montevideo Seconds (to arrive,) 17 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry California (part to arrive,) 21@23 lbs., 23@23½c., gold, selected; 650 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Mexican Kips (to arrive,) 12 lbs., private terms; 1,550 Dry Red River, 20 lbs., private terms; 5,250 Dry Texas, part to arrive, 21@24 lbs., 21c.@21½c., currency, as they run; 2,400 Dry Texas Kips, 11 lbs., 21c.@22c., currency, as they run; 3,800 Wet-salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 40@60 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet-salted Havana, 35 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Wet-salted Texas, 45@70 lbs., 11c.@12c., currency, as they run; 1,155 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 60@70 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, as they run; 1,000 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 10½c., selected; 25 bales Buffalo, 21 lbs., 12½c., gold; 100 bales Buffalo, Seconds 17 lbs., 10½c., gold. The stock on hand is 82,100 Hides and 417 bales, (same time last year, 55,300 Hides and 900 bales,) as follows: 31,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 5,400 Dry Central American, 700 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 4,600 Dry and Salted Mexican, 3,800 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 500 Dry and Salted West India, 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 2,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande Ox, 3,000 Wet-salted Texas, 220 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 111 bales Penang Buffalo, 76 bales Manila Buffalo.

LEATHER—A moderate trade has been reported since our last at, in some instances, stronger prices. Rough Leather has met with increased favor. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 32c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in less demand at irregular prices. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 30c@55c.; New Crop Cuba at 29c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been scarce and wanted at buoyant prices. Strained has been quoted at $2 30 bid, and $2 35@$2 40 asked, for lots to arrive. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. Of Spirits Turpentine sales have been reported of 100 bbls. at 48½c. ₱ gallon, closing with that rate bid, and 50c. generally asked for full lots. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 25@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 35@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive and nominal, with 12½c.@13c. as the prevalent quotations. Shipping Crude has been neglected and nominal at 17c.@17½c. here, and 15½c.@16c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 350 bbls. The export clearances have been 2,500 bbls. for Marseilles. At the Creek, Upper Road deliveries have been in demand and quoted at $6 25, and Lower at $3 50 ₱ bbl. Refined has been in light demand here on the basis of 23½c. for high test, early delivery, with sales reported since our last of 850 bbls. At Philadelphia 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, 22¼c.@22½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 800 bbls. The export clearances hence, since our last, have been 1,137 bbls. for Marseilles, and 1,000 cases for Funchal. And from Philadelphia, 73,811½ gallons for Bilboa. Refined Oil, in cases, has been inactive within a range of 27½c.@28c., as the extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet at 9¼c. in shipping order, 14c.@14½c. in cases, and 4¼c.@4½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The export clearances include 3,000 cases Naphtha for Marseilles.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for prompt delivery at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery since our last of 240 bbls. at $19 50@$20 for new Mess; $16 50@$17 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $20@$21 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a rather better inquiry noted, on the basis of $19 25 for Western Mess, seller February, showing a firmer market in this line; sales, 500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in very limited request and depressed in price, closing heavily. We now quote the range at from 7½c.@8½c. for Western, and 8c.@8½c. for City. Cut-meats continue dull at about previous nominal figures; sales equal to 60 pks. at 10½c.@12½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in slack request at about steady rates. Lard has been less sought after at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11½c.@12½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 12½c. for new Western Steam, and 11½c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller January, at 12c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in active demand at full rates; sales have been reported of 1,025 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues quiet at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $29@$30 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter continues in light request, as a rule, at about previous quotations; State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 1,458 pks. Cheese continues very quiet at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 1,436 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been scarce and wanted; sales, 7,000 lbs. Truxillo and 2,000 lbs. San Juan, on private terms. Receipts, 67 bales Aspinwall, and 27 bales Vera Cruz. We quote: Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 35c.@37c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 38c.@37½c.; Para, 37c.@38c., gold, ₱ lb., Southern and Texas, 18c.@25c., currency. Goat have been quite dull; sales, 70 bales Mexican, on private terms. Receipts, 303 bales from Vera Cruz, and 167 bales from Aspinwall. We quote, Tampico, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 57½c. currency; Payta, 55c., currency; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c., currency; Cape, 40c.@42c., currency; Madras, each, 65c.@70c., currency; Patna, 50c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been inactive and nominally unchanged in price. We quote nominally, for the present, fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 10¼c.@10¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10¾c., ₱ lb. Refined have been quiet, today, ranging from 11¼c.@14½c. ₱ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14½c.; A's, 13¼c.; B's, 13¼c.; extra C's, 12¾c.@13c., and Yellow, 11¼c.@12¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been in less demand, but quoted steady; sales since our last, 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅞@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for Prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 1‥c.@12½c., and of Grease at 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Warehouses in December:

	Ky. Hhds.	V.&N.C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total Hhds.
Stock Dec. 1, 1870	13,611	449	19	39	14,118
Received since	328	25	..	..	353
Total	13,939	474	19	39	14,471
Delivered since	2,419	22	..	6	2,447
Stock Jan. 1, 1871	11,520	452	19	33	12,024

	Hhds.
Brooklyn inspection stock, Dec. 1, 1870	5,670
Received since	95
Total	5,765
Delivered since	1,301
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Jan. 1, 1871	4,464
Total stock	16,488

And During the Year 1870:

	Ky. Hhds.	V.&N.C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total Hhds.
Stock Jan. 1, 1870	10,359	628	19	55	11,061
Received since	25,214	284	..	6	25,504
Total	35,573	912	19	61	36,565
Delivered since	24,053	460	..	28	24,541
Stock Jan. 1, 1871	11,520	452	19	33	12,024

	Hhds.
Brooklyn Inspection Stock, Jan. 1, 1870	3,571
Received since	17,563
Total	21,134
Delivered since	16,670
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse Jan. 1, 1871	4,464
Total Stock Jan. 1, 1871	16,488
Total Stock Jan. 1, 1870	14,632
Total Stock Jan. 1, 1869	15,826
Total Stock Jan. 1, 1868	23,876
Total Stock Jan. 1, 1867	19,219

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in December.

	Havana, bales.	Yara, bales.
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1870	14,731	100
Received since	8,850	40
Total	23,581	140
Sales and reshipments to Dec. 31	4,000	102
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1871	19,581	38

And During the Year 1870:

	Havana, bales.	Cuba, bales.	Yara, bales.	Cienfuegos, bales.
Stock Jan. 1, 1870	16,048	255	705	..
Received since	56,105	209	2,748	59
Total	72,153	464	3,453	59
Sales and reshipments to Dec. 31	52,572	464	3,415	59
Stock Jan. 1, 1871	19,581	...	38	...
Stock Jan. 1, 1870	16,048	255	705	...
Stock Jan. 1, 1869	12,717	206	5,102	...
Stock Jan. 1, 1868	6,528	....	657	...
Stock Jan. 1, 1867	10,920	150	2,740	...

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & SONS for the foregoing statistics.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 240 bbls., in small lots, at 93c.@94c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quite dull, but quoted firm, since our last. Room has been offered much less freely. For Liverpool, there were taken 640 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d.@9-16d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 250 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 50s. ₱ ton; 400 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce. For London, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, part to fill promptly, at 7¼d. ₱ bushel. For Amsterdam, 800 bales Cotton, on private terms. For Seville or Cadiz, a French brig, 205 tons register, with 6,000 cases Petroleum, and back, with general cargo, on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Emily Mestayer.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Persini and M. Gausins.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, and Miss Howett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
Address

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TIMES Office, New-York.

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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
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Notice.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Gen. CHAUZY reports the Germans falling back on Paris from the Loire, and advices from Paris to the 29th ult. say that the greater part of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES'army has reinforced the besieging forces at Paris. Two companies of Saxons have advanced as far as Bondy, toward Paris. A Bordeaux dispatch says the Germans lost 8,000 during the bombardment of Fort Mont Avron. From Paris it is reported that shells have been thrown into the north part of the city from Raincy, a range of 7,000 yards. The losses sustained by Gen. DUCROT's army in the last sorties were so great as to render a reconstruction of the Army of Paris necessary. DUCROT and his brother officers are represented as fearful of the success of the final result of the struggle if this system of fighting is continued. The conduct of the people inside Paris is said to be still excellent, and their resignation, courage and heroic exertions remarkable. Out of forty-seven Sisters of Charity attending the small-pox hospital, eleven have died. The French in California have sent a valuable New-Year's gift to their unfortunate brethren in France—100,000 francs for the national defense. GAMBETTA has sent an enthusiastic reply to the Californians.

A six hours' encounter, ending in the occupation by the French of several positions held by the Germans, is reported from Havre. Gen. MANTUEFFEL defeated three battalions of Gardes Mobiles in the north, encountered by one of his flying columns. Gen. FAIDHERBE is reported in motion again with the French Army of the North.

London dispatches speak of the arrival of a seige train before Meung on the Loire, and that the bombardment of the place has begun. French advices report a German defeat near Vendome, and the capture of 200 prisoners by the French. A Havre dispatch represents that the Germans have captured another English collier at Rouen, and sunk it in the Seine. A French iron-clad has again been seen off the Irish coast; and advices from Cochin China are to the effect that several German prizes have been taken into the French port of Saigon.

In the east, the German retreat before the French is said to continue. Their cavalry operations are also said to be impeded by the snow. It is reported from London that the Germans have made another unsuccessful assault upon Belfort, with the loss of 1,400 in killed and wounded. The report that the enemy evacuated the town of Gray, in the Eastern Department, at the advance of the French, is confirmed.

The Army of Bordeaux is now to march directly on Paris. As the troops advance, the people of the towns hasten to join the ranks. At Argent and Cog the Prussians have been repulsed by the population. The German wounded are suffering terribly from the cold. The saddening statement is made that nearly every occupant of fifty-six carriages, soldiers wounded at the assault upon Belfort, on the 21st, was frozen to death, on the way to Chatenois. It is said that the German soldiers on the march to the north of France openly declare themselves "tired of the war!"

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The death of Marshal PRIM is announced by telegraph from Madrid this morning. He died on the night of Dec. 29, from the wounds inflicted by the assassins on the 27th ult. The King elect arrived at Carthagena on Friday, where he was received with enthusiasm. The Republican militiamen of Madrid have nearly all surrendered their arms in obedience to the orders of the Governor-General of the city, and tranquillity prevails....King VICTOR EMMANUEL has entered the City of Rome and been received with great enthusiasm. The city was illuminated, and the King appeared on the balcony of the Quirinal....The London Foreign Office announces that the Eastern Conference is postponed to await the arrival of M. JULES FAVRE and to allow plenipotentiaries to receive further instructions. It is said by the London *Post's* Moscow correspondent that the belief in an alliance between the United States and Russia in case of war, is now almost universal. The reported Cabinet changes in England are generally credited, and Mr. STANSFELD is spoken of as the Marquis of HARTINGTON'S successor as Postmaster-General. The *Luna*, from Glasgow for this City, ran upon the wreck of the *Antilles*, in the Clyde, and was so much injured that she was obliged to put back for repairs.

GENERAL.

The ice-boat *Chesapeake*, used for breaking up the ice in the harbor of Baltimore, burst her boiler on Saturday evening, killing one man and severely scalding several others.

The dramatic company of the Holiday-street Theatre, in Baltimore, on Saturday night, subscribed $100 to purchase a DORE'S Illustrated Bible for Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, of the "little church around the corner" in New-York.

The United States steamer *Saranac*, which left Honolulu, S. I., for San Francisco four months ago, has not been heard from since, and there is much anxiety concerning her fate.

EDWARD MURPHY was shot and killed by JACK GUNN, at San Francisco, Saturday. There was a woman in the case.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given the usual authorization for the sale of gold and purchase of bonds for the month.

A fire occurred at Mifflin, Penn., on Saturday night, by which upward of seventy buildings in the centre of the town were destroyed, causing a loss estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

Purser MAGNA, of the Havana steam-ship *Columbia*, has our thanks for courtesies.

There have been 195 fires in St. Louis during the past year, involving losses to the amount of $777,082.

Cincinnati has built twenty-eight steam vessels during the year just past, with an aggregate tonnage of 11,648 tons.

The Merrimack River is said to be lower than at any time since 1807. The municipal authorities of Lowell, Mass., enjoin the utmost economy in the use of water in that city.

They had 1,483 licenses for marriage and forty-three petitions for divorce in the District of Columbia during the year just past.

Judge LEARNED at Albany, Saturday, made orders in the case of JAMES FISK, Jr., against the Susquehanna Railroad Company, the effect of which is to prevent a change of venue from Rensselaer to New-York County.

The house in which HENRY CLAY was born, near Ashland, Va., was burned on Friday last.

The manufactures of Richmond, Va., have increased $5,000,000 in the last year.

EDWIN HAMMOND, a famous sheep-breeder, died at Middlebury, Vt., on Saturday.

Buildings valued at $30,000 to $40,000 were burned at Hoosick Falls, on Saturday.

Six men were sentenced to prison for illegal voting, at Philadelphia, on Saturday.

MICHAEL F. BEIRN was beaten to death in a drinking-saloon, at Philadelphia, on Friday night.

A fire occurred at Navasoto, Texas, on Saturday, destroying sixteen buildings, and involving a loss of $100,000.

Rev. SIMON TUCK, a Jewish rabbi at Memphis, Tenn., died on Friday night.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District of New-Hampshire resolved at their late convention that they approved the reduction of taxation, strict economy, and the early funding of the national debt. And they declared that they had full confidence in the patriotism and honesty of President GRANT.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports 35 fires for the week ending at noon Saturday, with an estimated loss of $69,980. Ten of these disasters were caused by defective heating arrangements, nine by carelessness, and the others by various accidental causes.

The Future of France.

Speculations about the future of France become more common in the European Press as the war apparently draws nearer to a close, and they have received a fresh stimulus within a few weeks from the very thoughtful paper by M. DE LAVELEYE in the *Fortnightly Review*, to which we referred some days ago. It seems to be conceded on all hands that, while there is little or no chance for a republic, there is still less for anything else; but it is generally agreed, also, that if the Republic does succeed in maintaining itself after the present war is over, it will be a republic torn by factions and full of menaces against property and order, which will rapidly become unendurable to the population outside the great towns. The country people are already reported in all directions to be rather disgusted with the "Government of National Defense," so much so as to make a reaction in favor of imperialism seem to some zealous Bonapartists to be among the possibilities of the situation. In addition to the chance of a reaction against the Republic, on account of its association with the misery and humiliation of the war, some people—M. LAVELEYE among the number—see the chance of a strong clerical reaction, caused by the religious revival brought about by the sufferings and losses incidental to the present crisis. The general turning of French thoughts to religion would naturally have a tendency to restore or increase the influence of the priests, and the very first use the priests would make of their influence would probably be to force the Government, whatever it might be, into an attempt like that of 1849, to restore the Pope's authority in Rome, or in other words to a war on Italy. Out of the various chances and possibilities, others, again, construct the theory that we are likely to see in France a state of things not unlike that which has so long prevailed in Spain, and in the Spanish-American Republic,—a succession of military Governments set up by the army, and rapidly overturned by the army, as one or other of the rival Generals got the upper hand; and as a consequence of this species of anarchy, the total extinction of public spirit and the general decline of industry.

The best answer to all this that can be made is, that the French, unlike the Spaniards, are an industrious people, and have tasted the sweets of the highest civilization. They know the happiness that comes from regular labor, from the prompt administration of justice, from good roads, good police, a good post-office and railroads. They have no political habits at all, but their social habits are, on the whole, conservative. There is no Frenchman living today to whom the kind of administration under which Spain lives would not be detestable, and, indeed, unendurable. He could not endure brigandage, nor want of roads, nor security, nor good postal communication, which is the same thing as saying that he must have order, and will not put up with any government which does not give it to him. The Spaniards have never known the state of things which Frenchmen have enjoyed for the last half century; if they had, they would never submit to the succession of incapables, who try to administer the Government at Madrid. The instinct of property, too, is stronger in the Frenchman than perhaps in the man of any other country. Out of the great towns nearly all Frenchmen own something, and they get out of the sense of ownership the enjoyment which Americans or Englishmen or Germans seek in half a dozen sources. There is, therefore, perhaps less chance in France than in any other nation of the establishment of any *régime* which leaves the security of property in the least degree questionable.

One thing more it is not unreasonable to infer from the crisis through which France is now passing, and that is that Paris will not regain her old sway over the provinces. The provinces have never before had to come to her assistance as now, and were never called on to play a great part in the affairs of the nation without her direction or superintendence, since LOUIS XIV. began the work of centralization. The possibility of acting in any matter without instructions from Paris, has never entered into the head of any man of the present generation till the commencement of the present siege. It is doubtful, however, whether the provinces will ever again forget the amount of work that has been done during the last six months, without any communication with Paris except that which could be had by balloon. They will remember that the only really effective fighting of the campaign has been done by troops raised, drilled and officered in the provinces, under no better inspiration or advice than could be got on the spot. The spell under which the provinces have so long lain is, there is every reason to believe, at last broken.

Besides this, if there be any doctrine now held firmly by all liberal French politicians, it is the doctrine that centralization has proved the ruin of France, that it was that which rendered the erection of such tyrannies as that of LOUIS NAPOLEON possible, and that it has done much to make the success of the Prussian invasion probable by keeping down the spirit of local enterprise and initiative. It is safe to say that there is no country in Europe in which an army would have found so little difficulty in keeping open a long line of communications as the Prussians have experienced, and all owing to the extinction of individual enterprise and power of organization worked by the all-pervading Parisian supervision. French politicians of all parties see this matter, at last, in its true light, and whenever a stable Government is restored, whether it be republican or monarchist, we shall certainly witness, along with the improvement of popular education, a vigorous attempt to throw on the departments the task of taking charge of a large portion at least of their own affairs. If the autonomy of the provinces was partially restored, and habits of self-government once more developed among them, we may be sure the era of revolutions would be at an end, because no revolution could be wrought in Paris, at a single blow, as the last three have been. When all France stands behind the Government, both mobs and pretenders will hesitate about assailing it. As it is, the Government of the day has nothing behind it but the garrison of Paris; when that fails there is a revolution, and the rest of the country accepts the decrees of the Paris crowd with all the submissiveness of a conquered people.

The Pacific Railroads and the Government.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S vigilant guardianship of the Treasury has brought to light one purpose of the Pacific Railroad Companies, which, though often suspected, has not been till now avowed. The conduct of the Government toward these companies has been marked by profuse liberality. It aided them with land grants in extent exceeding minor principalities of Europe, and with bonds amounting in the aggregate to more than sixty-four millions of dollars. The lands given, properly managed, should realize more than the cost of the roads. The bonds are an advance, repayable by the companies at the end of thirty years from their date,—the Government being responsible to the holders for the principal when due, and for the interest as it accrues. The liberality of the Government did not end here. Originally, its bonds constituted a first mortgage upon the roads, their equipment and lands; but subsequently the companies were allowed to issue other bonds, constituting a first lien, and reducing the claim of the Government to the grade of a second mortgage. More munificent assistance was never rendered to any enterprise; and the least the companies can do in return is to promptly repay the interest paid by the Government in their behalf.

Instead of fulfilling obligations thus incurred, the companies are devising methods of evading them. The interest paid on the bonds has to this time amounted to $8,815,845 49. The sum repaid in the transportation of troops, Government freight, and mails, is $2,417,493 95. The amount due the Government on the interest account is, therefore, not less than $6,397,851 54, and every half-year increases the figures. Are we to infer, then, that the Pacific Railroad Companies are not able to meet their obligations? Are their roads so unproductive that the tax-payers must semi-annually contribute the interest on sixty-four millions to avert from the companies financial discredit? Nothing of the kind. The companies themselves do not plead poverty,—they publicly advertise their abundant prosperity. They have simply chosen not to pay the Treasury what they owe it. For a time they took no notice of applications for payment,—they even claimed an amount as due for service rendered to the Government. Mr. BOUTWELL, however, has not only firmly refused to allow the Treasury to be further victimized, but has insisted upon bringing the matter to an issue by referring to the Attorney-General the question of liability. Compelled to define their position, the companies have thrown off disguise and set up a plea of non-liability for interest, except to the extent of one-half the sums earned by transporting troops or mails in the service of the Government. And lawyers of repute furnish an ingenious but all far-fetched, and in the main technical argument in support of the plea. It is a case of hair-splitting to enable the companies to throw on the tax-payers a burden which, in the judgment of the public, belongs to the roads. The opinion of the Attorney-General sustains Mr. BOUTWELL, declares the companies liable for the interest as it becomes due, and suggests means for protecting the Government from the flagrant wrong contemplated by the companies.

There is no disposition, we believe, to look grudgingly upon the munificence with which the Government hastened the construction of the Pacific Road and its branches. The work required encouragement, and the country rendered it without stint. The liberality which gave success and prosperity to the companies interested, should have called forth some better return than an attempt to evade an obligation concerning which no doubt has heretofore existed in the public mind. What holes a lawyer's eye may detect in the legislation upon the subject, is a matter of small moment. The equity is clear, and according to the Attorney-General so is the law. The understanding has always been that an advance of upward of sixty-four millions in money, in addition to a vast territory and most valuable privileges, formed the measure of the succor afforded by the Government. It was enough that the Government loaned its credit for the principal, and made itself responsible for the interest so long as the companies were unable to meet it. That stage is passed. The companies boast of large earnings in excess of current expenses. They are, on their own showing, able to repay the interest that has been paid on the bonds issued by the Government for their benefit.

Unless the Government can enforce its claim for repayment, the effect will be to swell the Treasury advances, in thirty years, to an amount far exceeding the value of the roads. Assume that the Government must go on paying the interest for that period: the amount which the companies will at its expiration owe will be, as Mr. AKERMAN says, "nearly treble the principal of the bonds." While the indebtness of the companies continue thus to increase, their assets become less. Every acre of land they sell lessens the security of the Government for the eventual payment of its debt. This consideration alone would seem to be conclusive. There has been gross recklessness in the railroad legislation of Congress, but we are not prepared to believe that those who furnished princely aid to the Pacific Companies ever contemplated a contingency like this.

With the Attorney-General and the equities of the case on his side, we trust that Mr. BOUTWELL, or a committee of Congress, will institute an investigation which shall reveal the actual cost of the roads, and the financial transactions connected with their construction and management. The law, as it stands, is declared sufficient for the protection of the Government interests—which, in this matter, are the interests of the taxpayers. But the controversy having been opened, the country is entitled to know the extent and value of the security which it holds for the repayment of a debt incurred for the benefit of the Pacific Companies.

A Story of the War.

Dismal tales are afloat of the savage behavior of some German officers in France, out of revenge for French cruelties in Germany during the campaign of Jena. The correspondent of the London *Times* at Versailles relates one of these stories, which is a fair specimen of the rest. He says that a Prussian officer came with a party of men to the house of a distinguished lady, the Marchioness of B——. Unlike her neighbors, this aged gentlewoman had not fled at the approach of the enemy. Her courage, which a true soldier would have respected, as well as her sex, did not, according to this informant, save her from brutal indignities. The officer began by pitching chairs through mirrors, hurling ornaments out of window, smashing clocks, and other similar diversions. When dinner, which he had ordered, was brought, he cursed the servants, the food and the wine, and directed his men until better was brought to throw the bottles through the windows. The banquet, which is described as having been something like an orgie of fiends, over, the chivalrous warrior ordered the lady of the chateau to be brought before him. He was told that the Marchioness was in bed, ill and frightened. Discovering what room she occupied, he declared that he meant himself to sleep there, and ordered her to be turned out. This done, he went in, broke more furniture, howled like a mad Dervish, and finally got into bed with his clothes on. He then violently rang the bell, and insisted on seeing the mistress of the house. "Pale and fainting, surrounded by her maids, the old lady received him at the door of her room."

Taking off his helmet with finished courtesy, our Teutonic knight proceeded to give his unwilling hostess an explanation of his strange proceedings. This consisted, briefly, in the fact that, the husband of the Marchioness was once in the French Army, and in command of a detachment of hussars after Jena; that he had entered the house of the grandmother of the speaker, her father having fallen at that battle; that this ill-conditioned hussar had behaved very badly in that house, and that the story thereof became a family grievance and tradition; that the speaker heard of it when a boy, and "treasured it in his soul;" that he made an oath to revenge it, and that oath was now fulfilled. Consequently he would wish Madame good-night, and leave her to the protection of his soldiers. For himself, he could not sleep under her roof. With that our embodied Nemesis replaced his helmet, and stalked gloomily forth into the night.

Now, this anecdote is both dramatic and plausible, but the Versailles correspondent couples its narration with the statement that it "reminds him of something which he had read,"—and a critic observes that it would be odd if it did not, inasmuch as it is one of the veteran reminiscences of the Napoleonic period which have long passed into our anecdote books, and that it may be found, among other places, in the notes to SOUTHEY'S *Pilgrimage to Waterloo*, as having occurred in the Faubourg St. Germain in 1815. The very fact, however, that the record of such occurrences exists either in print or in the memory of survivors, renders imitation of them only too probable. To whatever period it belongs, it is a mournful story at best—one of the sort that beget a host of imitations on one side, and a fierce thirst for retaliation on the other. Men who are fighting are not apt to be philosophers. If they were, it would be painfully manifest to belligerents who may exult over this story that, if true, it is certain to be the parent of similar revenges to come. Curses, says the Arab proverb, are like young chickens and still come home to roost; and the atrocities of war are sure to be followed in the end by reprisals which the original perpetrators may escape, but not their descendants. Nothing is more ineradicable from the heart of a nation than the recollection of wrongs like these; and hence, if only as a mere matter of policy, it is unwise to inflict them. It is much more agreeable to ourselves, and we should hope it would prove so to sensible Germans, to hear an authentic denial of this story than to hear it confirmed. The spirit which it breathes and perpetuates may be superficially regarded as one of retributive justice, but it is the spirit of the red Indian, not of the Christian warrior, and its too probable end is a war of mutual extermination.

Fruitless Ambition.

It is a prevalent idea that because the persons who are identified with the present system of political corruption in this City have amassed great wealth, that therefore they are men to be envied, if not admired. Nothing can be more fallacious than this opinion, and it is most important that the younger class of our citizens, especially, should understand the real position occupied by the members of the Ring.

It is true that these men have acquired wealth; they own magnificent houses, splendid equipages, very large diamonds. All the purely sensual gratifications which wealth will purchase are theirs; but with all this they are far more objects of pity than of envy. The actual members or supporters of the Ring, and particularly those "prominent citizens" and "leading counsel" who succeed with the success of its schemes, are keenly sensitive to public opinion. They now stand before the public as branded men. Although their political power, their influence with certain of the Judges, or their wealth, may command a certain delusive respect, no one knows better than they the real sentiment of the people toward them.

Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED, it is currently alleged, would like to be a foreign Minister under President (?) HOFFMAN, and would not object to succeed him as Governor. Mr. PETER B. SWEENY is understood to aspire to the position of United States Senator, and to attain a national reputation as a statesman of ability and integrity. Judge CARDOZO would like to rise to the Court of Appeals. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is ambitious of establishing a reputation, at home and abroad, as a law reformer. Besides these pet schemes, all these men, even the redoubtable FISK, wish to occupy a leading social position. But, though Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and FISK may exercise power at a Democratic Convention, over which Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN presides, and may, even in committee and club rooms, be apparently upon terms of intimacy with respectable Democrats, they are well aware that, outside of these rooms, there is a social bar between them which they cannot remove. Every effort which could be imagined has been made to ingratiate themselves with men of character and position. They assist "prominent citizens" in their schemes for making money, and, as far as Wall-street is concerned, place them under great obligations, but there the matter rests.

Neither they nor their families are admitted within that charmed circle—not of fashion or wealth, but of character and respectability—which they would give anything to enter. Notwithstanding Mr. TWEED's aspirations, he is too skillful a politician not to know that no Democratic Administration, not even that of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, would dare to outrage the community by sending in such a name as his own for the position of foreign Minister. Mr. SWEENY keeps himself well concealed, but only to be known throughout the United States as a cunning, unscrupulous schemer, who has been successful in manipulating Common Councils, Supervisors, and Legislatures, for the benefit of his immediate family and the Ring.

What avails the untiring industry which DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has expended to establish a reputation as a leader of the Bar, a reformer, or codifier? The desire to control the immense fees offered by the Ring for the services of an accommodating counsel, has laid in ruins the work of his life-time. In place of being honored and revered by the Bar and the public, like the lamented JAMES T. BRADY, or the living CHARLES O'CONOR, he is associated in their minds with corruptions scarcely ever equaled, and with litigations in which every sentiment of justice and law have been outraged. But the contempt of all honest men is not the only punishment that is coming upon these persons. The aroused sentiment of public opinion has made them too heavy a drag upon the Democratic Party—whose leading organs outside New-York do not scruple to speak of them as a "horde of Tammany banditti." If there is to be any hope of making even a tolerable fight at the next Presidential election, some of them must be thrown overboard, and to be thrown over now means destruction. The days of FISK, in particular, are numbered. Mr. TWEED will probably go next, to be followed by his Honor the Mayor, and with them will disappear ANDY GARVEY, WOODWARD, CORSON, and the crowd of cormorants who hang upon the skirts of TWEED and SWEENY, and fatten upon the scraps they drop from their spoil.

The indications of the approaching struggle are already to be seen by the initiated. The Tweedites are aware of all these things, and can read the handwriting upon the wall even better than the public. Already they are reported to be quarreling among themselves about the proportion of the "percentages" to be realized before the crash arrives. So far from considering them as objects of envy, what better subjects could be selected as examples of the worthlessness of riches when associated with dishonor?

MINOR TOPICS.

The war dispatches continue to indicate the extraordinary energy with which the French commanders are pushing forward their up-hill work. Though gaining no decisive advantage, they no longer experience an unbroken series of reverses, and the fact has a natural and controlling influence on the national mind. The French situation is today better, in many respects, than at any previous moment since the surrender at Sedan. The sufferings of the German troops are terrible. The freezing to death of car-loads of wounded soldiers is one of the most appalling incidents of the war. The inclemency of the weather operates unfavorably upon the means of communication with sources of supplies, and the troops around Paris are consequently not so well off as the besieged forces.

Several correspondents have addressed to us inquiries in regard to the income tax, as applicable to dividends payable and coupons due on the first instant. A reply is furnished by a Washington dispatch, which also shows how our national legislators have managed to confuse a very simple matter. The presumption having been that corporations paid a tax at the rate of five per cent. before the present law came into operation, it was intended to relieve them from further taxation during the year—so reducing the tax from five to two and a half per cent. for the whole year. The intention has been frustrated by the bungling manner in which the law has been framed; and the result is that on dividends declared and coupons due after yesterday, an income tax will be collected, even though five months of the period has been covered by the tax already paid by the corporations. The Internal Revenue office provides for the case, by deciding that the tax on dividends and coupons, payable from yesterday, shall be paid at the rate of two and a half per cent. by individuals, as upon part of their personal income. The whole business evinces great stupidity. Further legislation may be sought to remove the difficulty, and if so an opportunity will be afforded for proposing afresh the repeal of the income tax.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that we have asked it whether it "believes the alleged nonpayment of an advertising bill prompted our crusade against the Tammany Ring." We asked it nothing of the kind, for its opinion is utterly worthless, one way or the other. The *Eagle* repeated a mendacious statement, first set afloat by the *World*, as if on its own authority—and we say that it knew the statement to be unfounded when it made it, and thus willfully lent itself to the promulgation of an untruth. It has no excuse to offer for its bad faith, but simply pleads that TWEED & CO. are not worse than the Administration at Washington. The *Eagle* is perfectly well aware that no amount of money which the Tammany Ring could offer this journal would cause the least difference to be made in our policy toward it. If the *Eagle* is in any doubt on that point, let it go and inquire of its friends, the "Ring," and they will tell it that they would very gladly have purchased our silence long ago, if we had been willing to betray the public and dishonor journalism. When the refuse of the Press in this City is eagerly bought up by the Tweedites, no man out of a lunatic asylum will suppose that they would leave any means untried of silencing their most uncompromising foe. Any journal which repeats the stupid story lately revived by the *Eagle* will simply place itself in the position of a convicted slanderer.

So much attention has been called this year to the impropriety of encouraging excessive drinking in private houses, that we may fairly hope to see a change for the better. Ladies must surely feel that their houses are discredited by the presence of half-drunken men or boys—and the boys are the chief sinners in this respect. In respectable circles, very few callers really wish to drink, and, if they are invited to do so, they comply from a foolish wish not to be thought uncivil. There are some people still living who are offended if their offer of a "drink" is not accepted. We trust that ladies who give punch will order it to be made very weak—"nine-water grog" is strong enough for New-Year's Day. We see the effects of drinking strong punch in W. M. TWEED and his crew. They are examples of all that well-disposed people ought to avoid. No doubt there will be much drunkenness going on among our worthy rulers and their supporters, but let the scandal be confined to them. We hope it will be safe to brand any drunken man we may see about the streets this afternoon or evening as a Tweedite—and nothing much worse could be said of any human being than that.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, undeterred by spiritual menaces, will celebrate the New-Year in the future capital of United Italy. He entered Rome on Saturday, made the Quirinal Palace his head-quarters, and was received enthusiastically by the populace. The event will hasten the Pope's decision as to his future residence. He may have cherished hopes while the King remained at Florence. He can have no doubt now, and no further pretext for delay. Will he avail himself of Mr. GLADSTONE'S offer to go to Malta, or will he accept in good faith the generous provision made for him by the Italian Government, and remain where he is? Pride and piety are at war.

The death of PRIM casts a gloom over the reception of the young King of Spain, who will realize in the loss of his most ardent supporter some of the dangers and difficulties that await himself. The immediate effect of the assassination, however, will probably be to turn the current of popular opinion against the cause which will be associated in men's minds with the act itself. The sympathies of the Spanish people are Republican, but they have no sympathy with murderers, and the fact, adroitly used, may be made profitable to the royalist cause. Spain loses in PRIM an able but somewhat unscrupulous man—a man who has been threatened with assassination for many years past, but had too much courage to be deterred by that circumstance from any course upon which he had resolved. His services after the flight of ISABELLA have been somewhat obscured by his subsequent hostility to a Republic, and his apparent determination at all hazards to fill the throne. But the manner of his death will divert attention from errors and faults that would else have been inexcusable.

The festivities of the season are producing their usual results. Cases innumerable are occurring in which decent citizens are ill-used or robbed by the rowdies of the City. On Saturday evening a respectable man named KARLIN, in the employ of BALL, BLACK & CO., was out marketing with his little boy, when the child was struck with a lump of ice. The father tried to protect him, and was immediately set upon by a gang of roughs. One of them, a wretch named EMMONS, knocked him down with a slung-shot and nearly killed him. On New-Year's Eve the reporter found the poor fellow in an apparently dying state, with his children crying round him, and his wife endeavoring to allay his sufferings—a very satisfactory *tableau*, no doubt, to EMMONS and friends. EMMONS is in custody—but no doubt he will soon be free again. Where the Police do not fail, the Judges too often interfere to render the escape of a criminal secure enough.

The *Ohio Statesman* says, in reference to TWEED'S "gift," that "there are few men who have the ability to sign away a fortune in charity." Very true—and it might have added that very few men have had such opportunities of becoming rich as W. M. TWEED, or, having them, would condescend to use them. Perhaps the *Ohio Statesman* is slyly glancing at Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR and his brother white-washers. In that case its remarks are perfectly just. We have not yet heard of the amount those backers of the "Ring" have given to the poor.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. De Conto's Movements—Heavy Defalcation—The Weather—The Cane Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1870.

Mr. JOSE FERRA DE CONTO, the great defender of Spanish interests, as editor of the New-York *Cronista*, who was so well repaid for his zeal by a sojourn of several weeks in prison, leaves today for New-York, and proceeds thence to Madrid, in order to sue the present Admiral at this station, Don JOSE MALCAMPO. Too much cooking spoils the broth, and CONTO was altogether too much of a zealot not to fall into disgrace. He began to be powerful, so his dear friends had to "take him down." But the idea of going to Spain and trying to obtain justice against the Admiral is too ridiculous to be believed for a moment. He may go and present charges, but obtaining justice will be quite another matter. CONTO ought to know Spanish Judges and politicians better than to go on such a Quixotic errand; not even the most stupid Cuban or Spaniard would ever dream of going to law and trying to obtain justice against a man of MALCAMPO'S rank. Such things are not now and never have been fashionable in Spain. CONTO himself has preached "*Respeto a la autoridad*" too often, and it is rather late in the day for him to change his ideas now.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

Mr. MIGUEL A. HERRERA, the Colonel of the Third Volunteer Battalion, an American by birth, and enjoying a high reputation as a merchant, has been a victim to the extent of $80,000 by the defalcation and absconding of his cashier, Mr. ALVAREZ. Mr. HERRERA was winding up his affairs, and when Mr. ALVAREZ was expected on Thursday to present his book, the gentleman was *non est inventus*. Col. HERRERA is a stanch defender of Spain and Spanish interests. Mr. ALVAREZ was well known as a sympathiser with the revolution. His brother was killed during the war. It is generally understood that Mr. ALVAREZ appropriated the largest portion of the embezzled funds to the benefit of the Cuban cause, undoubtedly thinking that the house of HERRERA & Co., whose principal devoted his personal energy and labors to the cause of Spain, should also, in a spirit of fairness, contribute to the other side.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.

A norther has been blowing since yesterday.... The cane is behind hand and sugars will be fully a month later in coming to market.

QUASIMODO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

NINTH REGIMENT CONCERT.

A concert was given by the new band of the Ninth Regiment, at the Grand Opera-house, last evening. The band is strong in numbers, and has the elements to which time and skilled handling may easily give a form as deserving of admiration as the author of the programme, even, could desire. Good direction has not been wanting, but the years of association and practice of which kindred bodies have a greater need than of the sensibility and taste of the soloist, and in which the European prototypes of the Ninth Regiment musicians are so rich, are not to be bought. The new band has been collected, we are told, at an immense expense. The Austrian, the Prussian, the Belgian, the French, and the English corps have been educated for, and have grown old in, the service of the State. We are not driven, however, across the Atlantic to make comparisons, for the advantage of age is possessed by local organizations whose reputation is yet to be shaken. It will be inferred from this preliminary matter that the new-comers supplied last night a good and spirited performance, without attaining to the execution, wonderful for correctness of reading, quality of tone, accuracy of time, variety of shading and unisonal sentiment, ambitiously aimed at by the chief of the regiment. The programme of selections ran thus:

Overture, "Egmont,"	Beethoven
Grand Selection, "Huguenots,"	Meyerbeer
Grand Selection	Offenbach
Ninth Regiment March	Carlo Patti
Overture, "Freischuetz,"	Weber
Grand Selection	Rossini
Finale, from "Attila,"	Verdi
Song, "I Think of Thee,"	Abt
Quickstep	Offenbach

Of the best music, the overture to "Der Freischuetz" was rendered with the most satisfying results. The leaders were Signor CARLO PATTI and Mr. D. L. DOWNING, the march of the first-named gentleman being composed by him expressly for the occasion, and after the familiar models for modern military music. It is worth adding to these notes concerning the concert that the leaders as well as the musicians wore fresh scarlet uniforms, with abundant gold lace. There can be no doubt as to the immediate effectiveness of the band on parade, at any rate.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The sale of seats for the promised brief season of Italian Opera at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, will be commenced today.

Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE DAY.

Matinée entertainments will occur this day at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, at the Grand Opera-house, at Niblo's, at the Olympic, at Lina Edwin's, at Wood's Museum and at the New-York Circus. The morning performances at all these houses will be repeated in the evening. At Wallack's, at night, "The Rivals" will be acted, at Lina Edwin's "Kind to a Fault" and "Aladdin" will be played, and at Wood's Museum "The Forty Thieves" will be the piece.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

Mr. GEORGE W. HOWS, whose lectures attracted much attention last Winter, is to make public his new "serio-humorous" views—and variations, we presume—on "Home, Sweet Home," this week. The first hearing of the new lecture will be had at De Garmo's Hall, in Fourteenth-street, on Saturday evening next.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

YESTERDAY'S AND TODAY'S OBSERVANCES.

Religious Services on the First Sabbath of the Year.

Sermons Appropriate to the Occasion by Rev. Drs. Chapin and Bellows, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. O. B. Frothingham and Others.

The advent of the new year, ushered in as it was yesterday by all the pleasures that arise from pleasant winds, a smiling sky and inspiring sunlight, was celebrated in this City and vicinity, by the more thoughtful portion of the community, much after the fashion of our religious progenitors, who thought that prayer and praise in the churches were about the only means that man could use to express at once gratitude for the blessings of the past and hope and confidence in Him who holds the future in His hand. Almost all the places of worship were filled to their utmost capacity, and in many of the more popular so great was the press that numbers were unable to obtain admittance. In many of the churches sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached, while in others no allusion was made in the discourses to the new year.

The day was a sort of holiday to those who do not go to church. In some parts of the City the stores were open, and the purchase of gifts was continued by some who had not already obtained all they wanted, and had no respect for the Sabbath. The tipplers had no difficulty in obtaining drink, and a great many reeling, riotous fellows were to be met with in the streets. There was skating at the ponds, and many availed themselves of the opportunity to put themselves on steel-runners and take what might be termed a pedestrian sleigh-ride on the ice. No one who observed the watery condition of the streets and roads on Saturday and yesterday, would have imagined that there was such a thing as ice for skating purposes to be had, but at all the localities on Saturday, and at the Park ponds yesterday, excellent skating was enjoyed by hundreds. At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the ball was not hoisted, but at the house the flag was up indicating that skaters could use the ice, and about a thousand enjoyed it in the afternoon. The ice is in fair condition on the smaller lakes, and there will be skating at Prospect Park today. There was a master of the art on the Prospect Park ponds yesterday, but he was seriously annoyed by the crowd of boys which kept following him and preventing him from using the ice to the full extent of his skill. This is one of the drawbacks at the public ponds, and consequently the experts on skates patronize the inclosed ponds and the rinks in preference. The dome on Breeze Hill, at Prospect Park, affords an excellent view of the skating ponds, and consequently that portion of the pond will be crowded today.

The Fifth-avenue Pond is a favorite of the inclosed localities, not only on account of the good management and its being a very fashionable resort, but, also, because some 200 or 300 spectators are invariably to be seen on the banks watching the graceful movements of the skaters on the ice. An audience is half the attraction of a skating pond or rink to your expert skaters. The managers of the Capitoline Pond, in Brooklyn, realized that fact years ago, and, in order to have an audience of the fair sex, they erected a hall for ladies 125 feet long, with glass window fronts, overlooking the pond, and this being warmed, is daily crowded with ladies, who visit the pond merely as lookers on. The Brooklyn Rink proprietors have lately copied this example, and have set apart a ladies' saloon, comfortably warmed and overlooking the skaters, for their lady patrons. On Saturday night this was crowded. BRADY and TAXTER, of the Jersey City and Empire Rinks, would do well to follow this example, for, without such places for spectators, the rinks are damp and chilly places to stand in. Yesterday was a gala day at these rinks. They were visited by immense throngs.

There is from eight to ten inches of solid ice on the open ponds, and therefore skating will be assured today, even if the weather prove mild; the rinks, too, will be open. At Central Park the Scottish Curling Clubs will gather in force at the eastern end of the Central Lake.

Today there will be a general suspension of business. The public buildings, the Courts, offices and stores will be closed, and the whole population will be given up to the New-Year's festivities. We hope that all will have "A Happy New-Year!"

New-Year's Among the Germans.

New-Year's Eve and yesterday, the first day of the new-born year, were duly celebrated in their own customary manner by the Germans, in their churches and schools, in their societies as well as in the family-circle, where the brilliant Christmas tree once more illuminated the household. By the Liederkranz Society the new year was ushered in by a select *soirée dansante* at Liederkranz Hall, which was an affair *en famille*, as no strangers, however distinguished, were admitted to the sacred precincts. The German typos, forming the German Typographia, an organization of recent origin, held forth at the Casino in Houston-street, and, with their families, heartily enjoyed the festive occasion. The Sing Academy, an organization of gentlemen and lady vocalists, were engaged in special New-Year's festivities at the Germania Assembly Rooms, consisting of a musical entertainment, a drawing of prizes, an illumination of a gigantic specimen of a Christmas tree, and a *soirée dansante*, or *Kraenzchen*, as they call it in German.

The Beethoven Maennerchor was engaged in a series of New-Year's festivities, last night, at its new club-house, in Sixth-street, which was largely patronized by the numerous friends of the organization, and fully enjoyed by all who participated. The Fritz Reuter Society, an association which cultivates the ancient Saxon language, ordinarily called "low German," held forth at its head-quarters, No. 52 Stanton-street, and listened to the readings of the humorous works of FRITZ REUTER, which are written in that ancient idiom. The Rothmaenner Liedertafel gave a vocal and musical entertainment at its head-quarters in Fourth-street, where a varied and rich programme was presented.

Assaults and Casualties.

At an early hour yesterday morning, FREDERICK MONCK, of No. 88 Elizabeth-street, was shot in the left hand by some unknown person, while entering his dwelling.

PETER HOEY, of No. 94 Washington-street, the saloon-keeper who assaulted THOMAS AMBROSE and ROBERT LUDLOW, on Saturday night, because they refused to pay for refreshments, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice HOGAN at the Tombs. AMBROSE is severely wounded, and an inmate of the Park Hospital.

GEORGE PFEIL, of No. 493 Ninth-avenue, accidentally shot himself, yesterday morning, while handling a pistol. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

PETER WARZEL, of Seventy-second-street and Eighth-avenue, accidentally shot himself in the hand yesterday morning.

Early yesterday morning, HERMAN BRUMHARTEL became involved in a row in the lager-beer saloon of ADAM VENTER, at No. 160 Third-street, when he drew a pistol loaded with powder, and fired at the proprietor, who was severely burned in the head and neck by the blank charge. BRUMHARTEL was arrested.

JULIUS KERL, who accidentally shot Sergt. RORKE, of the Fifth Ward Police, was released yesterday by Justice HOGAN, as the Sergeant declined to make any complaint.

CHARLES MILIORE, of No. 352 East Thirty-second-street, was assaulted yesterday by two of his fellow-tenants, named JAMES LANE and CHARLES CROWLEY, when MILIORE was terribly beaten, and had a portion of his nose bitten off by CROWLEY. Both men were arrested.

Robbing the Helpless.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock Officer WALSH found a man in the act of robbing a senseless inebriate who was lying on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue. Seeing the officer the highwayman ran, but was captured after an exciting chase of several blocks. He gave his name as THOMAS MEAGHER, a car-driver, residing at Dutch Kills, L. I. The drunken man was conveyed to the Thirty-fifth-street Station-house, where, on sobering he said his name was THOMAS REILLY, of No. 243 East Twenty-eighth-street, and stated that he had been robbed of a gold watch and $50 in money. The watch was found in one of MEAGHER'S boots. MEAGHER was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court in the forenoon, and was committed by Justice BIXBY to answer.

Festivities in Bellevue Hospital.

After a substantial repast of turkey, chicken and other good things of this life, at Bellevue Hospital, today, a ball is to be given at an early hour to the patients who are able to be present, and their nurses. Warden BRENNAN has engaged an excellent band, and will do all in his power to make the evening an agreeable one. The room selected for the hop is the amphitheatre, which has been most tastefully decorated.

Suburban Festivities.

The opening of the New-Year was yesterday very generally celebrated at the Jersey City churches. The Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches were tastefully decorated, and appropriate services were read. The pastors in a number of the churches preached upon the "Inspiration of the Scriptures," the subject set apart for the first day of the annual week of prayer. At the Wayne-street Reformed Church, the pastor preached his twenty-first anniversary sermon. In most of the Methodist churches "watch-night" services were held on Saturday night, commencing at 9 o'clock and concluding after midnight.

There was quite a diversity of opinion in regard to the proper method of ushering the old year out and the new year in, in Newark. While the Methodists were holding their watch-meetings the Germans on the Hill were indulging in a liberal quantity of powder, which reminded people more of the Fourth of July. All day yesterday and last night the noise was kept up at intervals. In the churches, yesterday, the sermons, especially in the morning, were devoted to the new year, and most of the places of worship are still trimmed with their Christmas greens.

NEW-YEAR'S SERMONS.

New-Year's Calls—The Wine Cup—How and When God Assists Men—Discourse of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, long before the hour had arrived for the commencement of the exercises, every seat was occupied, and by the time Mr. BEECHER appeared the doors and passage-ways were so completely blocked, that it was only by dint of considerable energetic elbowing that the reverend gentleman was enabled to reach the pulpit. The usual quantity of finely-selected flowers were placed on either side of the pastor's chair, but there was nothing in the shape of extra ornamentation to indicate the special character of the day. The choir sang with great taste an anthem adapted to the occasion, after which Mr. BEECHER read a number of interesting notices, among which was one from "The Women's Temperance Association of Brooklyn," requesting the ladies of Plymouth Church to discountenance the use of all intoxicating liquors upon "New-Year's Day" by banishing it from their tables. On reading the request, Mr. BEECHER said: This notice is very timely, and I certainly desire to add my request very strongly to it. There be many persons who are accustomed to put wine upon their tables yearly without any particular thought as to the moral and social bearings of such an act. They only have a vague impression that this has been the habit of ages, and that it is a sign of hospitality to do it; that while there are many fanatical persons who repudiate the use of these liquors, there are good, honest, sober men who employ them. With these and a variety of other pleas they justify themselves, and put upon their tables on New-Year's Day the temptation of the cup. They see but little of the result produced, although when night comes hundreds and, I suppose, thousands of young men reel home either the worse for liquor or positively intoxicated, and in many cases it is a habit begun, to which this is the fuel and fire that carries them far along their downward career. Sometimes men that have been reformed partially from drunkenness, and have abstained fully for a period, find themselves provoked by the hospitality of their friends to indulge, contrary to their own best feelings, and in violation of their solemn pledges. One drop is enough to start and ruin many men, just as one spark is sufficient to explode a magazine; for there be those that can abstain if they do not touch it, but not if they partake of the smallest quantity; in some cases even the smell will overpower them. Under these circumstances, as the deprivation is nothing, as it is not necessary for the preservation of one's standing in society, as it is not necessary to the comfort of any of your guests, and as it is particularly perilous to multitudes, I am sure you will not consider that I am either stringent or fanatical in urging upon every one that has the welfare of his fellow-men at heart to abstain from placing upon his table this temptation on any festive occasion, and particularly on the coming New-Year's Day.

Mr. BEECHER also announced that the seats of the church for the coming year will be disposed of in the usual way on Tuesday evening, and that there will be no adjournment on account of the weather. Touching this matter, he said: I wish, for one, that the most of you might obtain your seats cheaper next year than you have this. Not because I think it has become oppressive, for on the contrary I observe that almost the whole rental of the church has been collected without inconveniencing any one. Over $58,000 have been collected during the past year, only $500 of which was from incidental sources. Now, it is not part of my wish that these figures should mount up so. I, however, regard our present system as the best mode of disposing of seats, where more are required than are to be had. I certainly rejoice in the prosperity of the society, as represented by the result of the prices paid for pews, but there is a limit to everything, and you have my good wishes for some reduction in the prices of your pews. Turning again from the subject of church affairs to the celebration of New-Year's, Mr. BEECHER, with a merry twinkle in his eye, said: I will receive calls at my house to-morrow between the hours of 11 in the morning and 6 in the evening. I take the liberty of mentioning these hours because all the stream can flow between these banks which might be otherwise distributed over the meadows of time, and as it will make a great deal of difference to my personal convenience, I ask your indulgence when I say that I will be glad to see you all, if you observe these hours. This is three times as much as the mayors give to their friends. During that time, however, I shall be glad to see any who will be pleased to see me.

The sacrament of baptism was administered to about a dozen persons, who for the first time joined the Christian Church, and an equal number from other churches were, upon letter, admitted to fellowship.

Mr. BEECHER chose for the text of his discourse the last clause of the twenty-fifth verse of the fifteenth chapter of St. Matthew: "Lord help me." In opening he remarked how lightly that verse drops from the lips of those who, when pressed by a little care, or vexed by some untimely ache, are accustomed, as it were, to fling it toward the sky. How often we invoke the name of God for our most petty needs, and how seldom from the depths of our greatest necessities. Few can imagine the intensity of this simple petition, who have never themselves suffered or been among suffering of the most overpowering character. The incident related in the text is one of the most interesting in the life of Jesus. Only once during his active ministry, did he go out of the bounds of Palestine, and this was the time. Leaving Galilee he had traveled north toward the Mediterranean Sea. It is not stated whether in his tour he visited the cities of Tyre and Sidon, but it is stated, however, that he came into their borders. This would seem to imply that he only approached that populous district which lay all around those cities. He seems to have been desirous of preaching once, at least, in every part of Palestine, and making known the approach of this new spiritual kingdom. He made in all three complete circuits of Palestine and eight or ten of Galilee. There were many Jews in this vicinity, most of them commercial adventurers. They had gone out into all the surrounding cities, from Rome to Babylon—they were the Yankees of antiquity. In Alexandria, so populous had they become, that there they had built a new temple, the only duplication of the temple at Jerusalem. Everywhere their synagogues and schools were found, for the Jews, above all nations of antiquity, believed in education. Our Lord, in reaching the point where we now find Him, had simply followed the course of His countrymen. At this point Mr. BEECHER related all the circumstances connected with the occasion on which the woman of Canaan uttered the words of the text. She had a daughter possessed of a devil, and in these words she called upon Jesus for relief. The seeming indifference exhibited at first by our Savior, he thought, was assumed for the purpose of intensifying the feeling of the woman, and for the purpose, also, of creating an impression on the minds of his disciples. The common conception that, because Jesus was pure in character, therefore his motives and controlling impulses must have been clear to all around him, is entirely wrong; he was one of the most enigmatical of characters. And this little drama is a striking illustration of that fact. In conclusion the reverend speaker added that the lesson taught by this incident is, that while the bounty of God in any form is to be appreciated, it is most to be appreciated when it assumes a form that will quicken our own souls to action and produce, even if it be through pain, some of the nobler characteristics.

Discovery and Revelation—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Chapin.

Yesterday morning Rev. Dr. CHAPIN delivered his New-Year Day's sermon at his church on the Fifth-avenue. There was a very large attendance, the building being crowded in every part by a fashionable congregation. The exercises opened with the chanting of the psalm for the day, after which the opening New-Year's hymn, No. 886, "Great God we sing that mighty hand," was sung, which was followed by a very impressive prayer. The reverend Doctor took for his text the sixth verse of the fourteenth chapter of John: "Jesus said, I am the way, the true light, no man cometh unto the Father but by me." He said it was characteristic of our Savior's teachings that they did not gratify curiosity; they gave no minute explanation of the nature or principle of things, and a prominent instance of this appeared in Christ's conversations with Nicodemus, where he replied that no man could enter the kingdom of heaven unless he were born again. Nicodemus did not ask a question corresponding with the reply, but the reply was what was suited to him. Christianity not only taught by its utterances, but also by its silence, and the same thing occurred in the natural and material worlds. The celestial bodies moved in majestic silence, and there was testimony that we of this earth were of the same order as the grass and flower that withered and died. We had reached the end of a remarkable year—an important part in our lives—and it had raised many questions which we were anxious to have answered, but the world and other material bodies gave no solution of them. On the other hand, Christianity did assure us of spiritual realities and answered the deepest questions of the soul, but also upon other points preserved the grandest silence, and much disappointment may be felt by some that the New Testament had not more fully gone into details as to our spiritual condition. But the grand fact stood out more prominently than the minutest details. It would not be well for us that we should have to do our work overwhelmed and dazzled with the bright glories of the future world—we must do our work with shaded eyes. Jesus did not answer questions to satisfy speculative curiosity. Our obligations toward God comprehended all we desired to know. To know God was all that was necessary to know, and Christ was the way. God was present everywhere through his omniscience, but it was only through Christ that we could know him. God had come to us through the Gospel. Science was discovery, religion was revelation. The Gospel was God's first movement toward us, but we did not comprehend it. With some people God was an abstract term—a word used to cover up the poverty of their ideas, but when they began to realize that He was their Father, they would understand what the term meant. We must come into communion with Him to know Him, and we could only do this through Christ. There was no arrogance in the Gospel, yet Christ spoke authoritatively. What mere teacher ever said "I am the way—the true light." Geologists and chemists could give us dry details of matter, but they could not explain the vital principles of life. They could analyze a flower, but they could not reconstruct it. Science and conscience could lead us up to the existence of a God, but they could not comprehend or bring us into communion with Him. There was a personality in Him, and as He was immortal, we, as children, were likewise immortal. The true end of education was to make better men and women, and bring them into communion with God. Some Christians were like truths in stone, very exact, rigid and severe, but they were like fruit without juice. True Christianity was like the rock that Moses struck—the waters of penitence would flow out. The life of man was not the number of years that he lived, but how he spent them, and the reverend Doctor called upon his hearers, ere the brazen wheels of another year rolled around, to remember that Christ was "the truth, the light, the way."

The Brevity of Life—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, preached yesterday on the New Year, before a large audience. He observed that the associations connected with the festival they were that day celebrating, were generally of a pleasant and agreeable character, yet they were often accompanied by feelings of sorrowful tenderness in remembrance of departed ones, and to the thoughtful mind suggested ideas of deep and comprehensive import. Another land-mark in our life-time is passed, he continued, and we are still another step nearer to the great future. The brevity of our lives, as shown by a retrospect of human events, presents a warning to the thoughtless, a spur to the indolent, and is fraught with encouragement to the reflecting and the laborious. In latter days love of truth, justice and humanity and God, were but illy suited for communion with the fashions of the day, and a knowledge of the shortness of life, supported and cheered them under the trials they here encountered. The fashion of the time was compliance with evil which sacrificed the sternness of principle and scrupulosity of conscience to its unholy purposes, and rendered the name of religion, to the masses, a mockery and a jest. With these surroundings, the position of the Christian would be an intolerable one if permanent, but buoyancy of spirit and soul was the result of the consciousness of its brief and uncertain duration. In the midst of the social enjoyments today observed, he continued, in many homes death may lurk unseen and unknown, and to-morrow the strong man may be on his journey to the tomb. All time confirmed the correctness of this doctrine, and the necessity for living in virtue became clearly apparent. He then adverted at length to the mortality in their congregation within the past two months, a mortality which was unprecedented in the number of strong Christian men and women who were hurried to the tomb. In that comparatively short period, nineteen adults, remarkable for their Christian work and zeal in the cause of the Church, died. They were strong in health but a few days since, and the lesson of their death should not be quickly forgotten. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, said that while a proper celebration of this festival was advisable, it should not be entered into with a spirit that induces forgetfulness of other considerations of a graver and more important character.

"A Happy New-Year"—Bigotry Rebuked—Sermon by Rev. George H. Hepworth.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, delivered last evening to a crowded and appreciative audience, the fourth of a series of sermons to young people. He took for his text the thirteenth chapter of Exodus, tenth verse:

"Thou shalt therefore keep this ordinance in his season from year to year."

It was, he said, the habit of the people in ancient times to devote a certain season, to set apart a certain time in every year, that the goodness of Jehovah might be especially remembered. The herdsman left his flocks, the rich man left his wealth, the poor man left his poverty, and all came together to listen to the story of deliverance handed down from father to son with religious accuracy. They remembered God's goodness to them and their own misdeeds, and they prayed Jehovah to grant to them the same deliverance that he vouchsafed to their forefathers. Let us then wish for a happy New-Year, and silently ask God's blessing to rest on us. Certain Christians gather in their churches on the last day of the year to express their gratitude to God, and on their bended knees they thank Him, and, as the clock strikes twelve, they stretch their hands out to greet the New Year, and asks God to make their hearts pure. This little segment of eternity called life seems to go with the world faster and faster. The young consider that time walked with a sluggish foot, while the aged think that time flies rapidly. We cannot check the passage of time; there is no power under heaven that can check the passage of the day, and while the pendulum ticks, ticks, reminding us that the hours are going, we should be up and doing before we are launched into the deep, immeasurable sea. Time brings joys today, sorrows tomorrow, and wealth, perhaps, to take it away again. We have health today; to-morrow in sickness—is this all chance? No; the Christian religion comes in and tells us that life is no lottery. It is part of the design of the Almighty respecting us, and comes not only by his permission but by His commands. The preacher said that at one period of his life he believed that every man spoke the truth, and that those he knew were honest, but he regretted that those opinions were found subsequently to be incorrect. When the beggar came to him for charity he believed him, and assisted him with his purse, but he learned afterward that the money went to the grog-shop instead of to the grocer. He was sorry to say that many men cannot tell the truth, and that they are not always honest. How wonderful and marvelous this human life is; how wonderful it is to live, to breathe and think and act; but when you put religion into it what a magnificent thing it becomes. It tells you that we must not sleep, that we will wake in the other world. The world at large is growing young instead of old; it was old and decrepid a thousand years ago, now it is younger. We are renewing ourselves as a community every year. Science and educational facilities have advanced even since his boyhood, which was not very long ago. Our religious conceptions are also changing. We do not believe as we did thirty years ago. The new idea is the better interpretation of Scripture. Catholicity as a form of religion is dropping off little by little. Severities have all evaporated, and the old Puritanical spirit is dead. The reverend gentleman dwelt on the necessity of living up to our professions of faith, and to show a spirit of true religion in all our acts. He regretted that in our day, during the past week, in this City, that a clergyman so far forgot himself as to refuse to read the burial service over the remains of an honest man. The man who did this deed was undoubtedly conscientious,—he was almost going to say that he had a right to do it if he thought it right. If a man gets a living honestly, if he preserves his manhood, he has a claim on Christian sympathy and Christian charity, a claim on our sighs and tears when he departs this life, and dying we mourn for him as he closes his eyes on an honest life. It was the duty of every one who loves Jesus to utter the words of the burial service, and to offer the consolation of religion to the aching hearts who mourn for the departed. It was kindness to throw the mantle of charity over the dead body. Bigotry is not acceptable to God, and the better sense of the community revolts against it.

In conclusion he urged them to become imbued with a spirit of true Christianity, to ask God to forget the past and to bless them in the future, and he wished them in its best sense "a happy New-Year."

OTHER DISCOURSES.

Duties of Citizenship—Sermon by Rev. J. S. Willis.

Rev. Mr. J. S. WILLIS delivered a discourse in the Seventeenth-street Methodist Church, yesterday morning, on the "Duties of Citizenship," remarking, by way of introduction, that there was an association, formed of consistent Christians and moral men, who intend to exert their influence for the reformation of the existing abuses in politics. He stated that this was not a political party, but was made up of conservatives of both organizations, and he had been requested to preach a sermon upon the general subject and had freely consented. For his own part he had done his duty as a citizen, and voted sometimes with one and at other times with another party, but he always sought to vote for good and pure men for office. The speaker took his text from Deuteronomy, first chapter and thirteenth verse;

"Take you wise men, and understanding and known among your tribes, and I will make them rulers over you."

The discourse was substantially as follows:

The themes for our consideration are the ancient laws which gave a code to the world. There is a correspondence between government and religion. Order is heaven's first law. It began with the origin of the world, but it has been infracted by man, and it then became necessary to combine government and religion. In early ages there was but one law, that of God; but under the new order of things we have the Bible inculcating justice tempered with mercy. Today I propose to speak on the subject of Government, and to show what is the duty of citizens to the State. Government of some kind is of divine origin. I do not mean the divine right of Kings, as interpreted by monarchs of the present day, but I assert that Government patient who would be ruled by a simpleton. Offices were not enacted for the benefit of individuals, but for the benefit of the State. When it becomes necessary to make offices for party purposes, the State is being ruined, and that is the case with New-York today. She has more fools and knaves in office than she has wise men. The cause of this is the rule of ignorance and the streams of untutored immigration from the priest-ridden countries of the Old World. Because of this ignorance we find that the country is being governed by the rings which rule us. This it is that puts a blackguard into the boots of a gentleman. Ignorance being the cause, it is something to be got rid of. We should have schools for all people, so that when a man arrives at the age of thirty-five in ignorance he should be set down by public sentiment as a dolt and unworthy of confidence. The Scripture demands that our rulers shall be men "hating covetousness." This is an appalling test to submit to our present rulers. When will we find Magistrates who "hate covetousness?" No man who disregards God is fit to direct that which God regards. The tendency of the age is to deny religion. When a man gets a fat office he no longer has any use for God, and he departs from His examples. Can many, from Congressman to Constable, have ever stopped to ask if there be a God? Social and moral scavengers are put in high places, and then blow their foul breaths in honest men's faces. The very dregs of society—by dregs are not meant the poor, for the rich are often the meanest—are raked to the surface for the purpose of official position. What must God think of such a country as this? If we could have honest men in power we should have the golden image indeed and look for the millennium. Everybody in power now seems anxious to gain all he can. If ever a land was cursed with covetousness it is the United States, when Congressmen spend their vacations at horse-races, Judges sell decisions, and prostitutes, who have grown rich by theft, flaunt their shame in the faces of honest men. The way in which this can be corrected is by citizens doing their duty to the Government and by educating the masses. Demagogues take the ignorant alien by the hand and make him think that he can be elected President before the brine is washed from his dirty skin. The ruler must not be a recluse, but be known among the people. Men competent, truthful, honest and God-fearing are they that built in '76 the foundations of this Government, and we should have such men again. We can have such men if the people will do their duty, for after God and next to Him the people are the rulers. In other words republicanism is the only true form of government. There resides in the masses the ability to govern, and the right is given them by the laws of God. If republicanism is not right why has it succeeded so admirably as it has. It is right; it is the national embodiment of the government of God. Popular representation in the councils of the nation is the only system of government that can stand. If republicanism is right should it be put aside by misgovernment—by the arts of rulers who would disgrace the profession of boot-blacks? They bid fair to ruin the Empire State. In conclusion the speaker said that it was in the power of the Methodist Church to effect these reforms, as he would show. The Catholics controlled four-fifths of the appropriations for school purposes, and some day they might invite the Pope to take up his residence at Mount Vernon, and then, by opening all the grog shops, elect him President for life. The Methodist Church in this State numbered about 200,000 members, and there were at least 600,000 persons under the influence of that denomination. The speaker thought that if the members of the Methodist denomination would unite with those of other Christian denominations for the purpose of bringing about these reforms, the work could be accomplished. In conclusion he recited the poem, "Stand by the Flag."

Europe and America—The Old and the New—A Shot for Rev. Mr. Sabine—Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Yesterday morning Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM discoursed before a large congregation at Lyric Hall, on "Europe and America," &c. This time last year, he said, peace reigned throughout the world, and no man could tell, by studying the signs of the times, that two most important events were about to happen—the downfall of political imperialism in one great country and of spiritual imperialism in another. These two events had fallen like two blows on the brazen shield of history, two strokes on the bell of doom. What had brought them about? The Imperial rule in France had produced prosperity and internal peace. The working classes had never before been so well fed, clothed and housed. The middle classes had never before been so rich, so contented and so happy. The Imperial Court had been accused of giving way to luxury and licentiousness, yet compare it with those of LOUIS XIV. and XV., and the comparison would be found all in its favor. It had been accused of extravagance. Yet, during the first ten years, it had spent less than had been disbursed during the first eight years of the preceding reign. It had a fair outside. The capital was the home of the arts, of wealth, of luxury. Kings and Queens came from far distant lands to see its wonders. Education had been provided for. Nor was political liberty entirely suppressed. Twice or thrice the people had been asked to vote on questions affecting the vital interests of the State. Once they had been asked to say whether Imperialism should or should not be sustained, and many millions of ballots had sustained it. True, it had been said the ballot-boxes were stuffed and false votes cast, but ballot-boxes are stuffed in New-York, and false voting is common enough everywhere. The Government was humane, too, and no injustice was permitted. But the people were not allowed to think. Imperialism had crushed out thought, as Imperialism always does. The Press was held down by an iron hand. There were no great thinkers, great authors or artists. No political discussions or public meetings were permitted. Instead of perpetuating heroic deeds, the painters of the Empire expended their talents in imitating a carpet, a lady's glove or a velvet dress. They manipulated the skin and left out the soul. Drunkenness was not common in the streets, but the vast stores of wine in the City showed how great must its consumption be. The poison had entered deeply, and when the fabric was touched by one mailed hand it crumbled to dust. The vast army vanished. There was no cohesion, no power of resistance. France was like a ship that spreads a cloud of canvass, but has a rotten hull; a fair display was made, but the first storm wrecked her. Looking to our country it had been said that republicanism had done but little. It had got rid of no abuses, corrected no evils. Bad and corrupt men had risen to power. Peculation was rife. Our cities were badly built and badly governed. Paris was a synonym for luxury and beauty, New-York for dirt. Paris was the most beautiful city in the world, New-York one of the ugliest. It cost less to keep Paris clean, than to keep New-York dirty. Our citizens, too, were rude and uncultured. There was little courtesy and reverence among them. Wealth was spent on vulgar display, and we seemed as if being dragged down to the level of a base democracy. Yet if republicanism had achieved no triumphs it had sustained no defeats. If it had set nothing up it had dragged nothing down. Above all, it had set men on their feet. Lookers-on saw the fabric sway and tremble occasionally, and feared that it would topple over, but it did not. Its base was firm. It rested on a sure foundation, and nothing but a convulsion of nature could drag it down. The speaker then referred to the downfall of the spiritual power, a more astounding fall than that of Imperialism. In this case not a blow was struck, not a shot fired. The bayonets that sustained the false symbols had simply been withdrawn and they fell of their own weight. Yet this Government was a paternal one, caring for all, thinking even for all. It was the life of its people's life. Nor was it altogether narrow-minded. What happened here recently could not have happened there. The man would have been buried by the priests of its church, even though he was an actor. He, the speaker, remembered standing in a certain cathedral when the dead body of a great Italian singer lay in the aisle, and the priest passed a modest but warm eulogium on him who had gone from among them. He warned his audience not to judge a man by the accidental circumstance of his profession, and not to contemn him, though he might be a singer or an actor.

The reverend gentleman concluded a somewhat lengthened discourse by the expression of an earnest wish that the New-Year might bring abundant blessings with it and a settled government to those countries now in the throes of a new birth.

Services at St. Alban's—Father Morrill's views of Rev. Mr. Sabine's Conduct.

The services at St. Alban's Church yesterday, were of a marked character. The TIMES report of the Bishop's decision in regard to the use of certain vestments, created quite an anxious expectancy as to the course of events. A large number attended the devotions of the day. They were greatly surprised to see Father MORRILL and his retinue enter clad in the plain white surplices, black stoles, copes, chasubles, cassocks and girders, usually worn by the Church of England clergy. The contrast of this with their former appearance was quite striking. Colored vestments are—at least for a time—discarded. All the paintings of scriptural scenes that adorn the walls, and the gorgeous decorations in every hue and variety about the chancel and altar remain as before. The pastor, yesterday, preached upon "The Holy Name—Jesus," Luke ii., 21. "His name was called Jesus." The theme of the discourse was "The feast of the circumcision."

Subsequently the preacher was visited by a TIMES reporter and expressed himself upon the Sabine case as follows: "The sum and substance of the affair is simply that Mr. SABINE erred. His course was very ill-advised. His ground of reason was preposterous. It was a great piece of Pharisaism. If he knew Mr. HOLLAND to have been a suicide or an unbaptized person, he could have refused him Christian burial, according to the Rubric, the highest law in the Church. But he refused simply because of the profession of the deceased—a most preposterous thing. If MACREADY, the great English actor—great as an artist, Shakespearean scholar, actor, and latterly as a philanthropist—if he should die do you think any clergyman of the Church of England would dare to deny him Christian burial, and state the ground of his refusal to be on account of his profession? No! He has been for years and years a consistent member of the Church, and a most exemplary man. Mr. HOLLAND I know nothing of, but Mr. SABINE, in that matter, did great wrong."

"Comfort"—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Morgan.

Rev. Dr. MORGAN delivered a sermon, last evening, at St. Thomas' Church, in behalf of the House of Rest for Consumptives, upon "Comfort," taking his text from first Corinthians, first chapter, third and fourth verses: Blessed be God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort; who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God." Comfort, he said, is the golden word in sacred Scripture. It was not known to angels in the beginning, nor was it found in the vocabulary of heaven. Where everything is blissful and ecstatic, comfort has no place. Where there are no signs to relieve, no griefs to assuage, no wants to supply, comfort is a stranger and an intruder. As the light of a candle is lost in the effulgence of the sun, so is the glow of new-born souls compared to the ordinary pleasures of earth. With the redeemed comfort is dismissed as needless; they have raptures, songs of praise, ecstacy; theirs is progress, glory above glory, height above height, joy forever. In hell also glory and comfort is disallowed. Where does comfort find its use and application? Earth, our dwelling place is its abode. If superfluous elsewhere, here we need it. Without comfort is to wander through labyrinths of darkness, to be without hope and without God in the world. It is the gift of God. Some attribute it to the nondescript definition of "nature." The Christian repudiates all such nothings and vagaries. We look up and find it in the face of Jesus Christ. He lifteth up the weak; He noteth the sparrow's fall; He heareth the poor cry; He commands, gives, operates, takes away. In all He is blessed. He is the author of every good and perfect gift. Without the providence of God the universe is nothing. The earth is sustained and fed. It has beauty for the eye, music for the ear—everything to rejoice man's spirit. Tribulation has a place in every heart—so has comfort. Who has not felt the heat of the furnace, the brunt of the conflict, and weight of the cross? Where is the scribe that can compute or classify our tribulations? God comforts us, that we may comfort others. The reverend speaker concluded with a most earnest appeal in behalf of the "House of Rest for Consumptives," which he declared to be one of the noblest and best of charities, under the most excellent management. It was a "home" for all the members of the church afflicted with the slow but surely fatal ravages of pulmonary disease. A liberal contribution was taken up.

"The Painter"—Sermon of Rev. J. P. Swift.

Yesterday evening at the Attorney-street M. E. Church, its pastor, Rev. J. P. SWIFT, preached on "The Painter," the fifth sermon in a course to working men. His text was Psalm one hundred and forty-nine, fourth verse: "The Lord will beautify the meek with his salvation." In the introduction the preacher devoted a great deal of description to the beauties of nature, likening God unto a painter whose master-hand had frescoed and adorned the universe. Leaving this, he called the attention of his auditors to the work and expense of properly decorating a building not only to please the eye but to preserve it, and help to render it weather-proof. Now, said he, which of you will begin to build a house without counting the entire cost of its erection, from the corner-stone laying until the last touch of the painter's brush has been given to it? Here the application of the question was made to the completion of Christ's Church, taking every member thereof as an edifice whose structure must be weighed and valued in a similar manner. The artist also needs strong and perfect canvas on which to paint a picture. The artist of Christian character must have for his canvas whereon to paint its loveliness, a sound, moral and good character. There are many Christians who have arrived at this first stage, and may be said to be rough-hewn, that is, able and willing to do and attend to just such portions of their duty as will not require too great an exertion on their parts; but this will not do, the picture must be completed, or it is useless. A person cannot stop them, for this convenient religion will not satisfy the Master. We must come to Him when we have got so far, and in purity of soul and faithfulness of heart ask that the great work be completed. Salvation beautifies the people, and by giving it to us, God has completed the portrait he wished to make—a loving child of His and an heir to the kingdom of heaven. This can only be accomplished by the adornment of our lives, which, becoming acquainted with our Savior thoroughly as believers and trusters in His promises, and redemption will compass.

Saint Sacrament Mission—Ritualistic Observances at Yesterday's Services—White the Prevailing Color.

The services at St. Sacrament's oratory yesterday were, with very slight alteration, conducted in the customary High-Church, Ritualistic manner. In the first place the celebrant, Rev. Mr. PARKMAN, at the last or 11 o'clock ceremonies, wore, as on former occasions, a white silk chasuble, with a large gold-lace cross on the back, a stole of similar materials, a manuple, long white alb and black sutan. The communion service was pretty much the same as was formerly described in these columns. The prayers were intoned right through, and there was a partial elevation of the Host, which, by the way, was the usual wafer of unleavened bread. The boys wore white surplices and black sutans, while the acolytes wore red sutans, white albs cinctured at the waist, red hoods falling behind their shoulders, and white gloves. The altar was richly decorated and on it stood the Book of Common Prayer, a chalice, patten, pyx and crucifix, or perhaps more properly speaking, a gilt cross with a tracing of the Savior's figure upon its surface. The reredos was latticed with evergreens, and the rood screen enwreathed with laurels, the whole being lit up by candles and gas. Father BRADLEY presided at the organ, and Rev. Mr. PARKMAN preached.

In an interview with the former, it was stated by the gentleman that Bishop POTTER had not sent any order to him calling for a change in the dress or practices of the oratory other than a wish expressed some little time back, that colored vestments might not be used. "With this we have acquiesced," said he, "as you will perceive yourself, although indeed white is the 'Christmas color.'" Outside of this there can hardly be said to be any very decided change in the customs of the officiating clergymen of the St. Sacrament Mission.

IMPOSING CEREMONIALS.

Dedication of the New Catholic Church of St. Ann.

Yesterday the imposing ceremony of dedication was performed with all the grandeur and solemnity prescribed by the Roman ritual, in St. Ann's new Catholic Church, in East Twelfth-street near Fourth-avenue, Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY officiating as dedicator. This newly-erected edifice is among the most beautiful and costly churches in this City, and is a standing monument to the zeal and perseverance of Rev. Dr. PRESTON, under whose superintendence it has been brought to completion, as well as to the liberality of the congregation under his pastoral care. Its cost is about $160,000, exclusive of the price paid for the land on which it is built. It will comfortably seat 1,600 people; and estimating its standing room capacity, in addition, more than 2,300 people can find accommodation within its walls. It is 166 feet in length by 64 feet in width; its architectural design being of the pure French-Gothic order of the thirteenth century. The interior is divided into a nave with a clere-story and aisles. The former has an apsidal termination at the chancel end, where ample space is provided for the main altar, and on either side of it, a chapel altar, dedicated respectively to the Blessed Virgin and to St. Joseph. All these altars are of solid marble, most artistically finished, and were dedicated after the manner of the Catholic Church by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, on Saturday last. A gallery extends on each side of the interior of the edifice to within thirty feet of the sanctuary. The ceilings of the nave and aisles are groined, and the observable work of the gallery-fronts and pews is executed in black-walnut and chestnut. On the rear of the premises, which extend through to Eleventh-street, a large parochial school building has been erected, 75 feet front by 40 feet deep, four stories in height, with a capacious basement. The vestries, or robing rooms, are located between the church proper and this school building, thus economizing space.

A large congregation, filling the building in every part, was present at the dedicatory services yesterday, admission being secured by tickets at $1 each. Many of the prominent Catholic clergy of this City were present and participating in the ceremony of dedication, as were also many from neighboring cities. At 10½ A. M. the dedicatory exercises were begun by the moving of a procession composed of the various Sodalities and religious societies connected with the St. Ann's congregation, the attendant clergy and a large number of acolytes, habited in soutaine and surplice, the processional cross-bearer, the thurifer, the Deacons of Honor to the Archbishop, and finally the Archbishop himself, who was vested in cope and mitre, and carried in his hand the crozier, the sign of his episcopal dignity. This procession emerged from the vestry and moved down the side aisle to the outside of the building, where the Archbishop asperged the walls with holy water, while the attendant priests chanted the prescribed psalms. Returning into the church, the procession moved down the main aisle to the sanctuary, where the clergy knelt in front of the main altar, and recited the Litany of the Saints, the Archbishop rising and repeating from the *Pontificale* the prescribed prayer, when the name of St. Ann, the patroness of the church, was pronounced, and her intercession invoked. After this, a circuit of the church was made interiorly, the Archbishop sprinkling the walls, when the procession returned again to the altar, where His Grace offered up the closing prayers, which ended the dedication proper. Solemn high mass was then celebrated, Very Rev. Dr. STARRS officiating as celebrant, Rev. R. L. BURTSELL, D. D., of the Church of the Epiphany, as deacon, Rev. J. A. KEOGH as subdeacon, Rev. FRANCIS MCNIERNEY, Secretary to the Archbishop, as Master of Ceremonies, assisted by Rev. W. C. POOLE.

When the first gospel of the mass had been chanted by the deacon, the most reverend Archbishop ascended the altar and preached the dedicatory sermon. Having congratulated the congregation and their worthy pastor on the completion of the work which had for so long a time occupied their thoughts and demonstrated their zeal for religion, the Archbishop alluded to the ceremony they had just witnessed, and then proceeded to show that the Almighty from the beginning prescribed various formalities which invested the place of sacrifice with a certain sacred character, and that blessings might be expected by the faithful for their devotion to their temples. It was only when Catholics looked with the eye of faith at the sacred contents of their tabernacles, and contemplated the sublime dogma of Christ's sacramental presence on their altars, the secret of the Church's unity of faith, that they could realize why the Church has ever sought to render her sanctuaries as splendid as the world's wealth can make them, and why they have an abiding hope that their exertions in this regard will meet with due acknowledgment from Him who is justice itself. The most reverend preacher spoke of the sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist, which was hereafter to be offered up daily in this edifice, for the spiritual strengthening of the faithful, and then recounted the advantages which the Catholics of this parish would derive from the Church that had this day been solemnly blessed. Henceforward it would stand to testify to the strength of their religious faith, and be, at the same time, the fountain of many benedictions for them. Here would come the sinner, bending beneath the weight of sin, to find peace and pardon in the tribunal of penance. From this altar the Christian soul, refreshed by the bread of angels, would go forth with renewed strength to battle against the enemies of salvation. Here they would come to send up their prayers, and to assist at the holy sacrifice of the mass, beseeching the giver of all good gifts to visit them with such blessings as, in His mercy and knowledge, He knew to be necessary for their spiritual and temporal welfare. He sincerely prayed that God would give them the grace of final perseverance in virtue, so that, after doing their duty here below, they might, at last, when God called them hence, die the death of the just, and be permitted to adore God in those tabernacles where "faith is vision, and hope possession," and where the reward of a well-spent life is the happiness that knows neither limit nor end.

The solemn high mass was then continued to its conclusion, with all the grandeur of ritual that appertains to that interesting religious ceremonial.

The musical exercises were conducted by Prof. LOUIS DACHAUER, who composed a Grand Inauguration Mass, (No. 3,) for the occasion, and who presided at the organ. He was aided in the instrumentation, also, by a full orchestra. As an artistic production this composition is every way worthy of the solemn and impressive service for which it was written, and its rendition afforded a rare musical treat to those who had the good fortune to listen to it. The opening "Kyrie" is a chorus of remarkable sweetness, which is followed by a soprano solo, "Christe Eleison," and closes with a chorus. The "Gloria" opens with a soft semi-choral strain, leading into a chorus of allegro movement, highly jubilant and well figured, after which is a solo, "Gratias Agimus Tibi," of beautiful conception and expressive intonation. The "Qui Tollis" is arranged as an alternate chorus for male and female voices, the "Miserere" of which is particularly in accord with the invocative sentiment of the text. The "Quoniam" immediately following, is a quartet (without instrumentation) of great merit, and especially adapted to displaying artistic vocalization. The final movement of the "Gloria"—"Cum Sancto Spiritu"—is very spirited, and admirably concerted for the various parts. The "Credo" opens with a heavy and well-sustained choral arrangement, admirably concerted, which is followed by the "Qui propter nos homines," as a recitativo, leading into the "Et Incarnatus," as a solo, (for tenor,) when the "Crucifixus" announces itself, first as a solo, and then with the parts in unison. The "Et Ressurexit" (chorus) is a quick movement of much power and expression, which is followed by another unaccompanied quartet, "Et Vitam Venturi," and the "Credo" is then closed by the "Amen," in chorus, the arrangement of which is softly sweet. The "Sanctus" and "Agnus Dei" are admirably arranged. In the former there is a solo, "Benedictus," and also one in the latter, the opening movement. In the chorus "Dona Nobis Pacem," which closes the "Agnus Dei," the parts are well combined, and the harmony is musically true. Before the sermon, Mme. MICHALESI-KREBS, contralto, rendered an "Ave Maria" with much delicacy and sweetness; and, at the offertory, a "Regina Cœli," (composed by M. DACHAUER,) arranged for solo and chorus, was sung, Miss A. WELLS doing full justice to the aria. During the procession the "Te Deum" was sung, and at the close of the services there was a grand march by the orchestra. The soloists of the mass were: Miss Gomien, soprano; Miss de Braux, soprano; Mr. Errani, tenor; Mme. M. Krebs, contralto; Miss A. Wells, soprano; and Mr. Remmi, basso.

In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, there were solemn vespers, on which occasion a sermon was delivered by Right Rev. Dr. LAUGHLIN, Bishop of Brooklyn.

Dedication of a Magnificent Church at Trenton—Celebration of Grand Pontifical Mass.

Five years ago, the Roman Catholic population of Trenton, N. J., had so greatly increased that the founding of a new parish became necessary, and the magnificent church which was yesterday dedicated was planned. The foundation-stones were laid in April, 1866. The edifice is situated on Warren-street, at the corner of Bank-street, and upon the spot where, on Christmas morning, 1776, Col. RAHL fell while endeavoring to rally the flying Hessian troops. The Church is 160 feet in depth by 66 feet wide. The height of the roof is 80 feet, and the ceiling from the nave 54 feet, resting upon fourteen massive pillars, with Gothic foliated capitals. The spire, which is not yet finished, will be 210 feet high. The building is of freestone, and built in the later Gothic style of architecture. Everything possible has been done in the way of interior decoration, to make the church, which is much the largest in Trenton, the finest and richest in the State. The doors, confessionals, gallery-front and railings are of solid black-walnut, handsomely carved, and the seats are of oiled chestnut. The ceiling is composed of six groined arches, ornamented with frescoes. In the walls of the nave are eighteen large panels, each one of which is intended to represent some scene in the life of the Virgin, from the conception to her death. The paintings in eight of these panels are already in position. These panels are each 9 by 15 feet, and some of the paintings contain as many as a dozen figures. On the sides of the church are fourteen large paintings, each twenty feet by forty-two, handsomely framed, and representing a number of scenes in the life of our Savior. These latter paintings are all the work of German artists, and most of them were brought from Munich. They were presented by the Sodality of the Assumption. The windows are all of stained glass, fifteen of them being memorial windows, and representing various scenes and characters in the early history of the church. The finest of these, the chancel window, which is twenty-five feet high, by twelve wide, represents the crowning of the Virgin. The altars are three in number, and in form are pinnacled Gothic, thus being in keeping with the rest of the church. Of these the grand altar only is completed. It is of finely-polished white marble, sixteen feet in length, and rests upon massive foundations sunk to a considerable distance below the ground. This altar is about twenty-five feet in height, covered with bas-reliefs, and surmounted with a magnificent crucifix.

The organ, which is a very fine one, has over fifty stops, three banks of keys, and 2,200 pipes. This church, which is the finest in the Diocese of Newark, has cost thus far slightly over $95,000, notwithstanding the fact that all the windows and a number of the paintings have been the gifts of individuals. When completed, the cost will reach $140,000.

The ceremonies of dedication, yesterday, were unlike anything which has before been seen in Trenton. For the first time in that city, grand pontifical mass was celebrated. Right Rev. Bishop BAYLEY, Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, conducted the services, which commenced at 10½, and lasted two hours and a half. He was assisted by a first and second deacon, a first and second sub-deacon, master of ceremonies, and a number of priests and novices. MOZART'S Twelfth Mass was rendered by a choir of trained voices. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Father CLARK, a member of the Jesuit Order, and President of Loyola College, Baltimore. He is the first of the order that ever addressed a Trenton audience. The services were continued in the evening.

Plymouth Church,
BROOKLYN.
(Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S.)

All the pews and aisle-chairs in this house will be publicly rented on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1871, for one year, commencing at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

By order of the Trustees.
H. S. WELD,
—*Advertisement.* Clerk Board Trustees.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste. Dr. LEVETT, No. 42 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—*Advertisement.*

Whitman's Jujube,

For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear. It is excellent. Put up in small boxes. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, sole manufacturers, Philadelphia. Can be had at HUDNUT'S Pharmacy, Herald Buildings; CASWELL, HAZARD & Co.'s, 5th-av., corner 24th-st., and other leading druggists.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Holiday Gift.

A FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE.
—*Advertisement.* No. 505 Broadway.

Sooner or Later a Neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength and wasting of flesh—the avant couriers of consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in bronchial complaints, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands, and its world-wide reputation attests; while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all druggists.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Second-Story Windows and Scuttles Protected from burglars by E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. A big business is being done by burglars up-town through these openings, particularly since Christmas.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga, superior to all in dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, 7 Hudson R. R. Depot, Varick-st.

MARRIED.

LANE—PRINCE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Dec. 29, 1870, by Rev. F. E. M. Bacheler, of Massachusetts, assisted by Rev. T. S. Brown, N. B. LANE, of Bergen Point, N. J., to Miss CLEMENTINE PRINCE, adopted daughter of Stephen Knowlton, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

COCKS.—In Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 30, EMILY C. FREEMAN, beloved wife of Charles P. Cocks, formerly of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHESEBROUGH.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 30, 1870, ROBERT JOHN CHESEBROUGH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 113 East 28th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

DOW.—At Chicago, Dec. 30, MARTHA, wife of J. Hall Dow and daughter of Jackson S. Schultz, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the respective families are invited to attend the funeral services at All Souls' Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M.

GILLESPY.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 31, MARY A. GILLESPY, wife of Isaac H. Gillespy, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her family and of her son, John W. Gillespy, are invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Church at Greenwich, on Tuesday, the 3d inst. at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Trains leave the New-Haven depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 and 11¼ o'clock A. M., returning 4:19 P. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot, Greenwich.

HAGUE.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday evening, Dec. 30, MARY BOWDITCH HAGUE, wife of Rev. William Hague, D. D., aged 58.

Funeral service at her residence, Main-st., Orange, on Monday, Jan. 2, at 12 M.

HOPPOCK.—MARIE LOUISA, daughter of the late George H. Hoppock, and granddaughter of Howell Hoppock, aged 4 years, 8 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 2, 1871, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, at No. 26 West 54th-st.

HUNTER.—On Friday, Dec. 30, Mrs. CATHARINE S. HUNTER, relict of the late Dr. Wm. A. Hunter.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M.

HILTON.—At Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, the 1st inst., JOSEPH HILTON, late Captain Twelfth New-York Volunteers.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

LIVINGSTON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 1, CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON, son of the late James Duane Livingston, in the 50th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MASTERSON.—On Saturday morning last, ELLEN C. MASTERSON, aged 21 years and 4 months.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Peter and Mary T. Masterson, No. 235 West 59th-st. Her remains will be taken to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner of 59th-st. and 9th-av., where a solemn high mass will be said for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

VAN BEUREN.—On Saturday, Dec. 31, of consumption, BEEKMAN VAN BEUREN, printer, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 28 Downing-st., on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

WARDLE.—On the 31st inst., THOS. WARDLE, aged 61 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 98 6th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Brooklyn and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

WARD.—At Fremont, Nebraska, on Dec. 15, after a short illness, GEORGE B., son of Rachel and the late Isaac Ward, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 58 2d-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEECHERS.—HENRY WARD, EDward, Charles, Thomas K., Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Miss Catharine Beecher, &c., with portraits and biographies, given in January number PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. The same number contains H. B. Claflin, the merchant; R. B. Woodward, of the What Cheer House; the Mormons, who and what they are—their religion, polygamy, &c., and forty heads, with outline of the science of man. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

EXTRA FINE SMOKING TOBACCO.—We invite early attention to a remnant of very choice smoking tobacco, which we are selling direct to consumers at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit. HEALD & MILLER, manufacturer's agents, No. 176 Water-st.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery. Prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent; the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., No. 10 Wall-st., or Box No. 4,685 Post-office.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 11. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,264.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROBT. H. JOHNSTON,
NO. 64 NASSAU-ST.

For sale, the finest stock of English and American Books to be found in New-York.

Among them will be found THE ABBOTTSFORD WAVERLY, CHARLES KNIGHT'S SHAKESPEARE, DYCE'S BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER, DICKENS' Works; also, THACKERAY, COOPER, BENTHAM, LEVER, and HUGH MILLER; ART JOURNAL complete; Mrs. JAMESON'S Works; BRITISH POETS in full tree Calf; BULWER'S Works, DE QUINCY, CARLYLE and the LONDON PUNCH.

All best editions and at the lowest prices.

TWEED'S "BOGUS" GIFT.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier.

"Boss" TWEED made a Christmas present of $50,000 (money most likely robbed from the City tax-payers of New-York City) to the poor of his Ward, and on Christmas night was presented with a diamond pin worth nearly $16,000. TWEED believes in casting greenbacks upon the water only when they will return again in a few days. "You know how it is yourself."

From the Indianapolis Evening News.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, the Grand Sachem of Tammany, and the head of the Democratic Party of New-York, is growing benevolent. He has given $50,000 to the poor of his Ward. Wonder what percentage of his stealings that amount is? WILLIAM M. TWEED'S stables cost $125,000. We think that is the sum.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Daily Leader.

Mr. WM. M. TWEED, notorious as the recent leader of the infamous Tammany Ring, which has fleeced the tax-payers of New-York City out of millions of dollars, has it is announced with a flourish of trumpets, contributed $50,000 for the relief of the poor of his Ward. This benefaction, which TWEED'S retainers make so much of, reminds us of the death bed contribution of some old miser, who tries to buy his way into heaven by offering a portion of his ill-gotten gains for religious purposes. Ten years ago Mr. TWEED was a bankrupt. It is natural to inquire how he happens now to be able to contribute $50,000 to the poor. And the answer to the question is so obvious that we hardly need to put it in words. Mr. TWEED has been at the head of the Tammany Ring for six years. In that time he has swindled the tax-payers of New-York City out of forty times the amount which he has now subscribed for a single Ward. It is not his own money with which he is so lavish, but money which he has practically stolen from the people of New-York. Nor has he the poor virtue of the repentant miser on his death-bed, to which we have compared him. He does not even repent, and this offering is not meant as a sign of contrition, but simply as a means for affording Mr. TWEED further opportunities to steal and swindle. TWEED is already State Senator from New-York City, and in that capacity has had ample opportunity for money-making. He means to continue in that lucrative position, and his donation is one of the means to that end. Observe how cleverly he limits it to his immediate constituents! Only those who can vote for Mr. TWEED are the recipients of his bounty.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Some of the Democratic papers of New-York are singing with enthusiasm the praises of WM. M. TWEED because that gentleman gave $50,000 to the poor of the Seventh Ward of New-York on Christmas Day. We do not perceive in this action any cause for eulogizing Mr. TWEED. The beneficence resembles, in some respects, the charities of that more romantic thief, Robin Hood, who was accustomed to steal much from the rich and give a little to the poor. The difference is that Mr. TWEED has plundered rich and poor alike, systematically, for years past, and this Christmas present merely puts a few of the sufferers in possession of a very small portion of their own property. If there was even a remote possibility that this donation could be considered in any sense as conscience money, we might find in that fact cause for rejoicing. It would be a pleasant surprise to learn that Mr. TWEED possessed such a thing as a conscience, and we might, perhaps, by a considerable flight of fancy, conceive this first manifestation of the power of the inward monitor to be a promise of further disbursements of ill-gotten gain. But this suspicion of Mr. TWEED'S susceptibility to remorse, we fear, does him great injustice. Probably we shall regard the Christmas largess in a proper light if we esteem it to be merely a judicious investment of an embarrassing surplus of stolen capital. Mr. TWEED requires votes to enable him to continue his thefts without interruption, and he secures a larger quantity for a smaller outlay by such a scheme as this, than if he pursued his usual plan of buying individual voters. The persons who will receive this bounty have not such a nice sense of honor or such intimate acquaintance with Mr. TWEED'S methods of accumulating wealth that they will regard him in any light but that of a generous, benevolent man, whose heart is filled with anguish as he contemplates the sufferings of the poor. Every man who partakes of this gift will vote for TWEED and TWEED'S men; and all the friends of the recipients will express their enthusiastic admiration in a like manner at the polls. It will be one of the most profitable investments ever made by Mr. TWEED since he began to steal the people's money for speculation. He pays $50,000 for certain votes and a reputation as a philanthropist, and he will be continued in an office where he can help himself to millions every year. He casts his bread upon the waters, and after a few days it returns to him in the shape of very rich plum-cake. There is no shrewder rascal than he who covers his villainy with the cloak of Christian philanthropy.

From the Rochester Express, Dec. 30.

The New-York papers are discussing the proposed monument to Mr. TWEED, and the inscriptions most appropriate for it. In view of the statement that "TWEED and his *confrères* rob the public of about $75,000 or $80,000 a day, and when he ostentatiously donates $50,000 'to the poor of his Ward,' he is held up as a wonderful pattern of goodness," we suggest that his monument bear this couplet:

"He put a penny in the urn of poverty
And took a shilling out."

From the Wilmington Daily Commonwealth.

WM. M. TWEED, the leader of the New-York Tammany Ring, has just "drawn his check," with ostentatious publicity, for $50,000, the amount to be expended by some of his boon companions for the relief of the poor of the Seventh Ward of New-York City. Such an act challenges attention, and is receiving, we are glad to say, just the criticism it deserves. This man TWEED, about ten years ago, was a bankrupt, while today he is reported to be worth millions, and doubtless is so. He has been continually in office, sometimes holding half a dozen special positions, and drawing pay for all, and of the immense sums which he has swept into his own pocket, every cent belongs to the plundered and cheated people of New-York. And now this chief of a gang of thieves, with vulgar and indecent bravado, gives away $50,000, out of his stolen millions, to the poor! Was there ever so disgusting a pretense of charity?

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Contrary to the usual custom, a sale was effected on Saturday, (Dec. 31,) at the Exchange. The property disposed of was sold by JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of CHAS. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee. It comprised two four-story brown-stone-front houses and lots, located on the south side of Seventieth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues. The houses are not yet completed, and to effect this an expenditure of about $4,000 will be required. The lots are each 18 feet front by half the block in depth, and the two pieces of property were sold in one parcel to JOHN M. PINKNEY, for $22,000. This, at first glance, would seem a small figure, but the mortgage foreclosed, under which the sale took place, was a second one, and the purchaser of the premises holds a first lien, amounting to $10,000; so that the price at which the property was really sold may be said to be $32,000. If to this sum be added the expense necessary to complete the buildings, they brought $18,000 each, the estimated valuation placed upon them prior to the transaction.

The transactions for the week ending Dec. 31, have not been of a noticeable character, and were it not for the fact, that with the close of the week, the year also is ended, a review of the market at this time would present but little of interest. The sales at the Exchange, last week, were all the result of legal actions, and amounted in the aggregate, including Saturday's transactions, to $93,510, a somewhat larger average than for the previous week, when the corresponding figures were only $39,770. The auctioneers engaged in the sales referred to which occurred on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, respectively, were A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, JAMES M. MILLER, and LAWRENCE OAKLEY & FLEURY.

The transfer list of the week is, as usual, an interesting record, and would indicate no falling off in the volume of private transactions. The feature in the real estate market at the present time is a rather peculiar one, that while at public sale it is almost impossible to dispose of property, a steady demand exists, and when disposed of at private hands the premises in the main bring good prices. The totals of the transfer table of last week are nearly as large as for the week previous, although the record is but for five days, Monday being a legal holiday. In the Brooklyn list Monday is also omitted, no figures having been received. For the week ending Friday, Dec. 23, the footings of the table were as follows: Number of transfers, New-York, 87; value of property, $1,849,059; number of transfers, Brooklyn, 143; value of property, $847,667. The following is the table for the week ending Friday, Dec. 30, 1870:

	No. of transfers. New-York.	Value.	No. of transfers. Brooklyn.	Value.
Saturday, Dec. 24.....	11	$374,400	14	$170,925
Monday, Dec. 26......	(Christmas.)		..	
Tuesday, Dec. 27......	20	346,830	..	(No record.)
Wednesday, Dec. 28.	18	282,925	23	85,925
Thursday, Dec. 29 ..	18	244,295	16	258,650
Friday, Dec. 30......	15	205,210	19	94,326
Totals.........	82	$1,453,660	72	$609,826

Of the transfers recorded during the week, the only ones worthy of particular notice are two, namely: Plot of ground on the west side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, 200x225, sold for $86,000; property on the east side of Seventh-avenue, 75 feet north of Forty-second-street, (houses and lots,) lot 50x83.4, irregular, sold for $64,000. In the Brooklyn list an important sale is recorded, viz.: Plot of ground on the south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifth-street, 200x347.10, sold for $72,000. Quite a number of leases of New-York property have also been recorded during the week, most of which are of minor importance. The following, however, are of interest: Property on the north-west corner of Church and Chambers streets leased for three years at $11,000 per annum; Nos. 475 Broadway and 42 Mercer-street leased together for 3 5-12 years at the rate of $6,500 per annum.

To attempt a review of the real estate business for the year 1870 would be futile, as to do so would require more space than could be devoted to the subject in this column. Although the year has not been an active one in business, and closing as it does upon a quiet, dull market, there are nevertheless some events which have occurred worthy of special notice. Perhaps the most important sales which have taken place in City property are those of two sections of the Dyckman estate, held at the Exchange in June and November respectively. The property disposed of in each instance is located on Manhattan Island, in the vicinity of Two Hundred and Fifth-street, and was sold at good prices, being taken freely by the large number of purchasers in attendance. At the first sale, held June 1 and 2, 92 acres, comprising 902 lots were sold, and at the second, held Nov. 29, 40 acres, including nearly 300 lots were disposed of. Both auctions were very successful, and conducted by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer. Two other sales held during the Fall by MULLER, WILKINS & CO.—one in October, at which a twenty-acre tract of property, divided into lots, belonging to the Crittenden estate, located on Washington Heights, was sold at more than average prices; and the other, the Conover partition sale, which took place the latter part of November, at which City property to the amount of over $300,000 was struck off. A large and important sale of Central Park lots, owned by Mr. FERRIS, 116 in all, advertised to be sold Nov. 17, by the same firm, failed to meet with the success which the merits of the property deserved. An equally important sale, comprising an entire block on Fifth-avenue, at Seventy-eighth-street, offered by the Messrs. STEVENSON during the early part of December, also shared the same fate, and the property, in both instances, was judiciously withdrawn. The amount of property disposed of during the year, under orders of the Court, at legal sale, has been large, and the transfers effected in this way of importance. Sales of note of this character have been made almost daily during the business days of last week by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., JAMES M. MILLER, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., D. M. SEAMAN, WINANS, SAND & GARRETTSON, and others. The year has been marked by an absence of speculative excitement, and as a rule, it must be confessed, the sales, aside from those of a legal nature, have not met with an assured success.

In suburban property, during the early part of the summer, the market was quite active, and a number of sales were projected and successfully carried through. Of these JOHNSON & MILLER held several at Linden Park, New-Brighton, and in other sections of Staten Island, at which lots were sold at good figures. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER were equally successful in the disposition of New-Jersey property, and also during the Fall, while MALLORY & BLACKWELL, (now BLACKWELL & MARKS,) sold a number of lots at Tarrytown, in other parts of Westchester, and in Rockland Counties. Probably, however, the greatest failure of the year, and one exercising the most depressing influence upon the country market, was the collapse of the Grand Park scheme. This enterprise, projected by a Western speculator of great executive ability, was brought to the notice of the public in June, when the first auction sale was advertised to take place. The property offered consisted of a section of 2,000 acres of land, located at Mamaroneck, in Westchester County, and by a thorough system of advertising and through other influences, the sale passed off with apparently substantial results. A second sale followed in July, and a third in August. At all these sales the bidding was active, and the prices obtained for lots very large. A great proportion of the transactions were not genuine, however, and after the last sale bottom was reached—the manager of the scheme could not meet his contracts, and the affair fell through. An attempt was made later in the Fall to resuscitate the enterprise, but without success—the originator in the meanwhile, crazed by his misfortunes, terminated his life by suicide. The effect upon the market, as has been said, was an unfortunate one, and the result is to be regretted, as the property is a valuable one. A large amount of money was expended on improvements, and success could have been achieved had those interested in the movement been willing to take a moderate profit upon the original investment.

In regard to Brooklyn property the position of affairs has resembled that in this City. During the month of October considerable activity prevailed, but of late the market has been quiet. The principal business transacted has been in connection with Prospect Park lots, and improved property has failed to meet with a ready sale, investors manifesting a desire rather to put their money in lots unimproved. As in New-York, legal sales have been the best attended, and quite a number of these have been held at COLE'S Exchange in that city. The prices obtained have been good generally, but not as high in proportion as during previous years.

For the coming year, the question naturally arises, What are the prospects? The answer is a difficult one. Brokers conversant with real estate express the opinion that no serious decline in prices need be anticipated, and they point to the private sales made daily as an evidence of this fact. That the valuation of property in New-York is high is admitted, but when a decrease is talked of we are met with the allegation that there are only a limited number of lots on the Island, and with the growth in prosperity and wealth of the Metropolis, they are certain to become more valuable in the future. If a commercial crisis should occur, real estate will of course feel its effect, and for a time depreciate; but it is a significant fact, and well to be born in remembrance, that since the establishment of our City, in the face of panic and disaster, real estate has in each decade of years steadily increased in value, until today it is higher than at any previous period. Another fact worthy to be considered is that the fortunes of the larger proportion of our "solid men" have been made in the rise of property. It may be that the existing valuation is too high, but time only is required to raise it even beyond the present figures, for the future of New-York is a great one. As to public sales, if it is well understood that they are to be of a bona fide character. Confidence, which has been impaired, will be restored, and business during the year will steadily improve. No great activity is expected at present, but the general opinion, as expressed, is that a better time is coming. The first sale of the year of importance is that to be held by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. on the 18th inst., a partition sale of City property belonging to the estate of JACOB CRAM, deceased. From the result of this transaction some positive opinions can be based, for, if successful, other sales will be projected, calculated to infuse new life into a now sluggish market. In the opinions expressed we have meant to refer more particularly to unimproved than to improved property, for the price placed upon buildings will always, even in an active market, be regulated to a great extent by the cost of material, and the time and labor required to construct them.

For the present week but few sales are as yet noticed, and today the Exchange will be closed. The majority of the proposed transactions for the week are of a legal character; but, from appearances, Thursday will be an active day, as for that date a number of auctions are advertised. The details of all sales that may take place will be found as usual in this column. Among the recent transactions at private sale the following are reported by various real estate brokers:

By JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-street: Three lots on the west side of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, twenty-five feet south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, sold for $12,000; also, two lots on the west side of Central-avenue, opposite Jerome Park Hotel, sold for $2,400.

By WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street: Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 126 East Thirty-fifth-street; house 24 by 50; lot 24 by 100; sold for $24,000. Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 446 West Fifty-first-street; house 18.9 by 45, lot 18.9 by 100; sold for $14,000. Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 43 East Twentieth-street; house 25 by 55, lot 25 by 92; sold for $33,000. Three-story brown-stone house, No. 167 West Forty-eighth-street; house 16.8 by 50, lot 16.8 by 60; sold for $16,000. Four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 128 East Thirty-eighth-street, 20 by 25; sold for $15,000.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Two four-story brown stone houses and lots, s. s. 70th-st. 127 ft. w. of 3d-av—lots each 18x100.5—sold together.......... $32,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

East Broadway, n. s., lot No. 5, H. Rutger's map, 27x½ block.......... $4,500
Grand-st., n. s., No. 886, 25x75.......... 9,000
32d-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x66.8.......... 12,000
33d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x27.3x27.5x16.8.......... 6,000
48th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5.......... 21,000
51st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5.......... 18,000
53d-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5.......... 40,000
55th-st., n. s., 66 ft. w. of 2d-av., 34x100.5.......... 7,600
62d-st., s. s., 236 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.......... 18,000
75th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2.......... 3,500
79th-st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2.......... 21,000
81st-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2.......... 10,000
81st-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2.......... 10,000
Avenue C, e. s., 29 ft. s. of 13th-st., 25x62.3.......... 14,500
Greenwich-av. and Horatio-st., s. w. corner, 27.6x59.......... 14,700

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Dean-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Paca-av., 25x107.2...Exchange
Degraw-st. and Rogers-av., s. e. corner, 100x100.......... Exchange and $4,000
Devoe-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lorrimer st., 6.9x74.7.......... 100
Downing-st., w. s., 208 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20x101.6.......... 13,000
Pacific-st., n. e. s., 133.4 ft. s. e. of Powers-st., 16.8x90.......... 8,000
Penn-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 37x100. } 14,500
Penn-st., n. s., 156.6 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 100x100. }
Prospect-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Erasmus-st., 25x103.6 (1861).......... 125
11th-st., n. s., 95.2 ft. w. of 6th-av., 0.7x100.......... 150
Graham-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Debevoise-st., 25x100, h. and l.......... 7,000
18th-st., n. e. s., 120 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 105x100, c.......... 2,400
Grand-av., e. s., 157 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 157x100x26x175x131x275, 13 lots.......... 7,150
Putnam-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Reid-av., 150x100, q. c.......... 900
Sigel-av., w. s., 600 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x104.2.......... 400
Stewart-av., s. e. s., 6,000 square ft. at Narrows, (New-Utrecht).......... 1,000
6th-av., s. e. s., 14 ft. s. w. of 15th-st., 4x75x75.......... 100

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Middletown.

Richmond-st., adjoining C. T. Ward's, 100x150 and 50x109 adjoining on rear.......... $15,000
Richmond-st., e. s., 350 ft. s. of Beach-st., 65x40x139x75.......... 3,000

Castleton.

Forrest and Bennett avs., corner, 200x367.6x227x378.......... $3,000

Southfield.

South-side-road, 200 yards from Gifford's Railroad station, 40,837 square feet.......... $12,000
Clifton, lots Nos. 59, 60 and 82 to 86, inclusive, Brantingham's property.......... 1,325

New-Brighton.

2d-st., adjoining Hannah Burfield's, 10x100.......... $2,950
1st-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x106.......... 360

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Beach-st., s. e. s., lot No. 348, West Mount Vernon, 103x291.......... $7,500

Morrisania.

Boston road and Edsall-st., northerly corner, 50x100.......... $5,000
Boston road, n. w. s., 200 ft. n. e. of school property, 51x88.......... 5,000

North Castle.

Kensico and Armonk roads, adjoining J. Birdsall's, 80 acres.......... $12,500

West Farms.

Lafayette-av., e. s., lot No. 120, Monterey's, 50x100.......... $200

Yonkers.

Yonkers to Bronxville road, adjoining J. H. Palmer's, 28 693-1000 acres.......... $15,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Norfolk-st., w. s., 306 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 30x100.......... $1,500
New-st., s. s., 26 ft. w. of 1st-st., 56x80.......... 1,100
Barbara-st., e. s., 1,195 ft. n. of Hamburg-place, 50x100.......... 2,100
Clover-st., s. s., 10 ft. e. of Ferguson-st., 78.8x245.10.......... 6,000
Springfield-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of P. Aber's, 25x130.......... 1,625
Elm-st., s. s., 410 ft. e. of Grannis' property, 25x95.......... 7,000
Broad-st., w. s., adjoining Vanderpool's, 20.8x63.9.......... }
Morris and Essex Railroad-av., s. s., lot No. 1, 37.10x100.......... } 50,000
Orange-av. and Broome-st., s. w. corner, 25.6x100.......... 8,500
Broad-st., w. s., adjoining R. Holmes' property, 41x211.8.......... 65,000
Houston-st., w. s., 708 ft. s. from Hamburg-place, 24.7x85.2.......... 400
15th-av., w. s. 25 ft. e. of South 8th-st., 50x100.......... 2,750

Belleville.

Main-st., w. s., adjoining Ellis' property, 58.6x168.......... $8,000

East Orange.

Washington-st., e. s., adjoining M. Waters' property, 45x147.......... $6,000
Burnett-st., n. w. s., 438 ft. n. e. of Orange-st., 150x159.......... }
Clinton-st., s. e. s., 931 ft. s. w. of Morris and Essex Railroad, 200x150.......... }
Clinton-st., s. e. s., 1,435 ft. s. w. of Morris and Essex Railroad, 150x130.......... } 28,000
Clinton-st. and Beach-st., southerly corner, 60x150.......... }

South Orange.

Cottage-st., n. w. s., adjoining E. Sturgis, 20x134.6.......... $360

Jersey City.

Grove-st., w. s., 83 ft. n. of North 1st-st., 168x100.......... 7,000
Lots Nos. 1 to 13, both inclusive, block No. 271 Dey's map, 325x100.......... 13,000
Lot No. 15, block D, Reservoir map, 25x100.......... 2,510

Union.

Kossuth and Durar sts., n. e. corner, 75x100.......... $2,500

North Bergen.

Northern-av., e. s., 146 ft. n. of Homestead Place, 38x64.......... $450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP DWELLING, with all modern improvements, 22.6x55x100, for sale very low, between 5th and 6th avs., 9th-st.; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$2,000,000. REAL ESTATE, including farms of all sizes and quality. Also, houses and lots in every county in New-Jersey. Col. J. A. MARTIN, Box No. 74, Rahway, N. J.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot: 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES ON BROADWAY TO RENT—Between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st., on the first floor above the street, suitable for lawyers and others, rent $400 to $700; heated by steam; will rent singly or en suite. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the subscriber, as receiver of all the property of HENRY HAHN, a judgment debtor, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of the subscriber as such receiver, in and to four certain lots of land situated in the township of Union, Hudson County, N. J., and being a part of a tract of land known by the name of North Union, and which, on a map of said tract of land made by William Hexamer, City Surveyor, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, on the 3d day of June, 1868, are designated as lots Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 77, in block No. 4, fronting and facing on the westerly side of Bergen Line road, each of said lots being 25 feet wide in front and rear, and 100 feet deep.
ja2-2aw3wM* F. V. B. KENNEDY, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

A SUPREME COURT SALE
Of valuable improved property,
Known as No. 126 Maiden-lane,
By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
Under direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee. Man & Parsons, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 56 Wall-st. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.
Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF the United States Egg Desiccating Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 141 Chambers-st., TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 4 P. M. M. A. TINKER, President.
CHAS. A. CLARK, Secretary.

VERY SAFE AND DESIRABLE.—Eight and ten per cent. bonds, payable in this City, for sale, below par, by ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Nashville & Decatur R.R.

This Mortgage is for $2,100,000, or only $17,500 per mile on an old and completed road, showing an established business, from local traffic mainly, more than sufficient to pay its interest as it becomes due, with prospects of greatly enlarged receipts from new connections which are now in progress.

The Mortgage was created for the sole purpose of paying a debt due to the State of Tennessee, on terms which would reduce the liability of the road about $600,000.

Of the bonds issued under said Mortgage, $200,000 are held in Escrow to abide settlement of a claim of the United States; $300,000 have been purchased by the parties in interest, and the balance of $1,600,000 are offered for sale on favorable terms—the security, in judgment of the undersigned, being such as to entitle them to perfect confidence.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
All the risks of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company were assumed by the Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 155 Broadway, on the 28th December, 1870.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
S. C. HARRIOT,
President Greenwich Ins. Co.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD
8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL IN GOLD,
GUARANTEED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.
Length of road from Montgomery to Decatur, 163 miles; 107 miles completed; iron and ties for 15 additional, now on the ground, which will complete 122 miles, leaving but 61 to complete, upon which a large amount of work has been done. Land grant over 200,000 acres; local business good, and through connections unsurpassed.
Passenger and freight cars are now running over this road from Montgomery to Lime Kilns, which completes the AIR LINE to New-York and insures a business more than sufficient to meet the interest on all bonds issued.
The bond is three times secured.
First—By the mortgage on the land.
Second—By the guarantee of the State of Alabama.
Third—By the LARGE CAPITAL invested in the road.
Either of which is sufficient to secure the bonds. Price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, up to Jan. 6, after which date the bonds will be held at par.
For map, pamphlets, &c., apply to or address the Agents.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK at close of business Dec. 28, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,817,430 48
Overdrafts		26,713 48
United States bonds to secure circulation		2,350,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		200,000 00
United States bonds and security on hand		7,500 00
Due from other national banks		886,722 17
Due from other banks and bankers		42,010 93
Furniture and fixtures		31,868 43
Current expenses		67,510 46
Taxes paid		35,463 01
Premiums		130,848 41
Cash items (including stamps)		215,758 31
Exchanges for Clearing-house		1,178,054 30
Bills of other national banks		10,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		7,728 59
Specie, viz.: Coin	$729 72	
Gold Treasury notes	308,340 00	
Gold checks on other banks	1,216 00—	310,285 72
Legal-tender notes		665,986 00
Clearing-house certificates		650,000 00
Three per cent. certificates		1,205,000 00
Total		$15,826,880 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund	211,629 00
Discount	181,442 24
Exchange	8,041 59
Interest	33,502 25
Profit and loss	2,375 83
National bank circulation outstanding	1,880,000 00
Dividends unpaid	5,430 00
Individual deposits	3,261,859 97
Certified checks	237,555 01
Cashier's checks outstanding	40,811 12
United States deposits	47,385 58
Due to national banks	6,272,736 79
Due to other banks and bankers	644,110 91
Total	$15,826,880 29

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, C. F. COLES, Cashier of Central National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1870.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Notary Public.
Correct. Attest:
WM. A. WHEELOCK, } H. B. CLAFLIN, } Directors. N. A. BALDWIN, }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.
The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST OF January on the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company's bonds will be paid at the office of CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st., on and after TUESDAY, the third day of January next.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class New-York railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bond in the market, by U. DOUBLEDAY, No. 9 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Tanner & Co.
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BANKING OFFICE TO
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
Where as Bankers and Brokers they continue the business of dealing in
Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Exchange.
Execute orders at the Stock and Gold Boards, Buy and Sell at their counter American Gold and Silver. Receive Deposits of Gold and Currency, and allow interest on same. Negotiate loans and make advances, &c.
Special Agents for Railway Companies.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1870.
COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after the 3d prox., at our office:
CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY FIRST MORTGAGE.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE FIRST FUNDING.
MACON AND AUGUSTA FIRST MORTGAGE.
} Less Gover'n't Tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO SECOND MORTGAGE.
} Free Gov. Tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-st.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
DEALERS IN
SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
No. 9 New-st.,
Will pay the highest market rates for
MEMPHIS CITY BONDS and past-due Coupons.
SELMA AND MERIDIAN First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds.
NEW-ORLEANS AND JACKSON First and Second Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds.
MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE Consolidated Bonds.
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.
Agents for the sale of
Government, State, City, Railroad and other Securities. Interest coupons purchased, and collections made on all points in the United States.
Special attention given to the sale and purchase of Southern securities, on commission.
R. A. LANCASTER, JAMES O. PROUDFIT,
J. WILLCOX BROWN, J. CAMPBELL MABEN.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.
In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.
Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

STERLING EXCHANGE ON THE Imperial Bank of London, and Clews, Habicht & Co., London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches; the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches, in sums to suit purchasers. Travelers credits available in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent; also commercial credits. Interest allowed on deposits either in coin or currency.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 5 Lothbury, London.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY commenced a general commission and brokerage business at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, (over the Central National Bank.) WILLIS L. PARKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 20, 1870.
NOTICE.
A Quarterly Dividend of $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share scrip stock, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Friday, the 30th day of December.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th to the 30th of December, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 31st day of December, free of Government tax. Transfer-books will be closed until the 3d prox. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE INTEREST MATURING ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., in the City of New-York, on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871, free of Government tax. A. M. BARNEY, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed from date to Jan. 3, 1871. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on Jan. 3, 1871.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Dec. 16, 1870.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Friday, Dec. 30, 1870.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS AND Indianapolis Central Railway; the Indiana Central Railway, and the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid at St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on 28th inst. The transfer-books will close on 12th inst., and reopen on the 3d of January next.
M. K. JESUP, President.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Two per Cent., payable 10th January next, and a scrip dividend of Four per Cent., deliverable at same date. The transfer-book will be closed from 31st December until 10th January next.
SAMUEL M. POND, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, (OFFICES, NOS. 28 AND 30 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,) BROOKLYN, Dec. 20, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. payable Dec. 27, 1870. WILLIAM T. LANE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on 31st December inst., in stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company.
Transfer-books will be closed until morning of Jan. 3. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 30th inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. D. VERMILYE, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, GREENWICH-ST., CORNER WARREN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 30th December next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1871. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, on the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the ten per cent. bonds of the County of Buchanan, Missouri, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, on presentation, on and after that date, free of tax.
TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the County.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 26, 1870.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1871 on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable Dec. 30, 1870.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1871. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railroad Land Grand Bonds, payable in New-York, and due 1st January, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking office of White, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall-st.
WM. J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on the 27th of December, 1870.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d of January, 1871. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE INTEREST ON THE JERSEY CITY bonds due on the 1st of January, 1871, will be paid on or after that date, at the First National Bank of Jersey City, and at the Central National Bank of the City of New-York.
DAVID HALLANAN, City Treasurer.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1870.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 22, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, PROX., payable in New-York, on first mortgage bonds, Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 55 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank. JOHN ALLEN, President.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Twelve Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 11 till 12 M. JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. [illegible] CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (6) Six per Cent., payable on the [illegible] of December, 1870.
FRED V. PRICE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 3, 1871.
[illegible] NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 20, 1870.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 31st inst., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 23d inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 12th of January next.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.
Transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after Dec. 31, 1870.
The transfer-books will be closed from Dec 22 to 31st instant, both days inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., corner of William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1871, will be paid on and after the 3d January, less Government tax, by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, has been this day declared, payable 30th inst. The transfer-books will close 24th inst., P. M., and open Jan. 3, A. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, upon First Mortgage Bonds of the LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid upon presentation at our counter on and after that date. JAY COOKE & CO.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.
FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share on the capital stock of this bank, will be paid on, and after the 27th day of December, inst.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on Friday, the 30th instant. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 21 until Jan. 3, 1871. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on SATURDAY, 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1870. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 31st of December, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1871. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1871. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at the National City Bank, New-York.
C. ENNIS, Controller.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 120 Broadway. I. REMSEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1870. Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
ELEVENTH WARD BANK.—THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 30th instant.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable 31st inst. The transfer-books will remain closed until 3d day of January, 1871.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY interest coupons, maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank on and after that date. V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
Financial Agents.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Dec. 31.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, Dec. 20, 1870.
DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable Dec. 31, 1870. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Agent and Attorney.

THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY interest coupons, maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid IN GOLD, at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank on and after that date. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Financial Agents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—The coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the City of Memphis, Tenn., are payable on and after Jan. 3 at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE ATHENS County Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid upon presentation, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, at the office of WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av. —Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments; original designs; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REward is hereby offered for the arrest and conviction of the parties who made the murderous attack upon JONATHAN CRANDALL, the bank-watchman, in this village, on the night of the 27th of December inst. ROWSE BABCOCK, HORACE BABCOCK, HORACE R. HALL, CHARLES PERRY. } Committee.
WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 28, 1870.

PERSONAL.

E. W. KENDALL, HAVING BEEN DIScharged from our employ, we hereby caution the public from entering into any business contracts with him in our name, as we shall not hold ourselves in any way responsible for such contracts, either private or otherwise, from this date.
W. KRZYZANOWSKI & CO.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Australia	Sat., Jan. 14	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
India	Sat., Jan. 21	Tyrian	Wed., Feb. 8
Columbia	Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia	Wed., Feb. 22
Europa	Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa	Wed., Mar. 8
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Tyrian	Wed., Mar. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY.
First Cabin $85 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $26.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax.)
.....Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.Jan. 4, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTIR..Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. FREEMAN,
Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Feb. 8, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4 | Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5 | Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25
Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11 | Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Calabria, Thursd., Jan. 12 | Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Abyssinia, Weds., Jan. 18 | Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
via Halifax.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 7.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Jan. 14.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
For passage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....$135 to $170. Steerage.....$60.
According to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. CONNER, connects at HAVANA with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
JAN. 20, 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be delivered in that city in 7 days.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers at low inland charges, as by other lines.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
ST. THOMAS, Capt. WIER, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier 43 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Jan. 19
For freight or passage apply to
W. P. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer ISOLA, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan. 7, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Wednesday, Jan. 18.
MONTEZUMA, Deakon.....Saturday, Jan. 28.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Champagne goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 3, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 58 Liberty-st.

SAVANNAH, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 96 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight lines.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
G. W. COWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., Pier 29 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. Cox* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the difficulty of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by application to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
DE SOTO,
THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Jan. 14.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, expires this date by limitation.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.	GENERAL PARTNERS.
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES B. HODGSKIN.
CHAS. K. RANDALL,	CHAS. K. RANDALL.
Executor of JOHN RANDALL, dec'd.	J. LOWRY HOBSON.

J. NELSON TAPPAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
OFFICE OF RANDALL & WIERUM, No. 82 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RANDALL & WIERUM, for the transaction of a general Brokerage business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Governments, Stocks and other securities.
CHARLES K. RANDALL,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
OTTO C. WIERUM.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SMITH, STURGES & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation, Mr. STURGES withdrawing.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
THEODORE STURGES,
CHAS. W. OGDEN,
THEO. C. WALLACE.

The iron and commission business will be continued by the remaining partners at Nos. 343, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., under the firm name of GAM'L G. SMITH & CO.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
CHARLES W. OGDEN,
THEO. C. WALLACE.

The undersigned will continue the agencies of the Carbon Iron Company, and the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, at No. 175 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. THEO. STURGES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. D. COBB,
DANIEL COBB,
M. F. HAZEN,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.
F. D. COBB,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
No. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st.
M. F. HAZEN.
JAN. 2, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870, { No. 42 PINE-ST.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of COLE & BUTTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
ALBERT COLE.
JOHN F. BUTTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871. { NO. 42 PINE-ST.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RUTTER & GROSS, for the transaction of a General Stock and Bond Brokerage business.
JOHN P. RUTTER.
J. LOUIS GROSS, JR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of VAN VECHTEN & MOORE, is this day dissolved by limitation. Both partners will sign in liquidation.
JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
WM. D. MOORE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the business as bankers and brokers, under the firm name of W. D. MOORE & CO., No. 2 Exchange Court.
WM. D. MOORE.
EDWARD WASHBURN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF HALLOCK & SPAULDING is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS S. HALLOCK.
P. FROST SPAULDING.

LEWIS S. HALLOCK has associated with himself Mr. JOHN A. PETERKIN, and will continue the business under the firm name of L. S. HALLOCK & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., WITHDRAWS from our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore.
TAYLORS BROTHERS,
No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR has RESUMED business this day with his son, ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., (late of Taylors Brothers,) under firm name of
ALEXANDER TAYLOR & SON,
No. 56 Broadway,
Corner of Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES F. BURRELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
JOHN MOTT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

Mr. JOSEPH L. KING, late of the firm of A. G. Hyde & Co., becomes a partner in our house from this date.
JOHN MOTT & CO.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of PUSEY & PARDEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES J. PUSEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. EDWARD H. PARDEE.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned at No. 79 Broadway.
CHARLES J. PUSEY.

THE FIRM OF BALLIN & SANDER is dissolved this day by the retirement of Mr. CHARLES SANDER from active business.
The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of EUGENE S. BALLIN & CO.
EUGENE S. BALLIN.
L. E. BALLIN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. EDWARD DODGE RETIRES from our firm, and Messrs. JAMES A. GARLAND, of New-York, and GEORGE C. THOMAS and JAY COOKE, Jr., of Philadelphia, become members from and after this date. Mr. F. O. FRENCH will sign the firm name per procuration.
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the firm name of JOHN VOGT & CO., for the purpose of importing and selling French China, Glassware, &c., at Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.
JOHN F. H. VOGT,
CHARLES VOGT,
GUSTAV VOGT,
HUGO HERRFELDT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. H. Y. LEAVITT becomes a partner in our firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of LEAVITT, GOULD & CO.
LEAVITT & GOULD.
No. 51 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KNAPP & BURDETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. SHEPHERD KNAPP, JR.
JESSE R. BURDETT.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, JR., will continue the business at the old office, No. 19 New-st.

THE FIRM OF J. N. PERKINS & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent, either party to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
J. N. PERKINS.
E. A. BENEDICT.
J. N. PERKINS will continue the business.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., NO. 203 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HERSHAW, Secretary.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FAILING & HATT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either one will sign in liquidation. HENRY FAILING,
JAN. 1, 1871. JOHN A. HATT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN F. H. VOGT and CHARLES J. H. VAGT, under the firm name of JOHN VOGT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN F. H. VOGT will sign in liquidation. JOHN F. H. VOGT.
DEC. 31, 1870. CHARLES J. H. VAGT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated themselves under the firm name of CHARLES VOGT & CO., for the importation of French China and Foreign Glassware.
CHARLES F. H. VOGT.
JAN. 1, 1871. H. M. F. GRUBE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in business JAMES O. PROUDFIT and J. CAMPBELL MABEN. The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
JAN. 2, 1871. No. 23 Nassau-st.

MR. ISAAC SCHUSTER HAS THIS day been admitted a copartner in our firm.
PHILIP SPEYER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, No. 8 Wall-st.

MR. EDWARD TUCK BECOMES A partner in our respective firms in Paris and New-York, from this date. JOEN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., withdraws from our firm, owing to ill-health, and Mr. WARNER J. ROBERTS is admitted as a partner from this date.
SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 2, 1871.

NELSON H. BENSON, JR., HAS THIS day withdrawn from our firm.
GROSS, MARCH & CO
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. GEORGE C. MAGOUN IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of FEARING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either of the partners may sign in liquidation.
No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1870. { H. S. FEARING, JOHN CAMPBELL, GEORGE R. FEARING,

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
the undersigned have formed a limited partnership in the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CAMPBELL & RICHMOND.
That the general nature of the business intended to be trasacted by such partnership, is buying and selling gold, stocks, bonds, and other securities, procuring loans on commission, being the general business conducted by brokers in the City of New-York
That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are John Campbell, who resides in the City of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey, David Richmond, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the General Partners therein, Henry S. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and George R. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the Special Partners thereon.
That the said Henry S. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said George R. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars.
That such partnership is to commence upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and to terminate upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
Dated at the City of New-York, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
U. S. 5 ct. Rev. stamp canceled. } JOHN CAMPBELL, DAVID RICHMOND, H. S. FEARING, GEORGE R. FEARING.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of E. J. & D. E. HAWLEY, has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
D. EDWIN HAWLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of E. JUDSON HAWLEY & CO., for the transaction of a banking and commission business in Government securities, bonds, stocks, gold, exchange, and mercantile paper.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
ALFRED W BARTLETT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF WOTHERSPOON & MCTAVISH is dissolved by its own limitation. Mr. D. A. MCTAVISH will continue the Corn Exchange business in his own name, at No. 68 Beaver-st. The Gold and Foreign Exchange Brokerage business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscribers, at No. 2 Exchange-place. WOTHERSPOON & CO.
31st December, 1870.

THE FIRM OF A. G. HYDE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by ALBERT G. HYDE.
ALBERT G. HYDE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. JOSEPH L. KING.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the business under firm name of A. G. HYDE & CO.
ALBERT G. HYDE,
JOHN P. MEAD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

MR. EDWARD K. GOODNOW HAS this day been admitted as partner in our house.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. WILLIAM B. PHIPPS WITHDRAWS THIS DAY from our firms in New-York, Philadelphia and Paris.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

CHARLES DAVIS HAS THIS DAY become a partner in our firm.
DIX & MORRIS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

MR. FRANCIS B. ARNOLD HAS been admitted a partner in our firm.
ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000. WANTED—TO EXTEND a sewing-machine business partially established: none but principals dealt with. Address SEWING-MACHINE, Box 101 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.
POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.
The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.
The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.
Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.
The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent, until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the sureties to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.
Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1871, of the following description, namely:
First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.
Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.
Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half-ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.
Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.
Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.
Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C.
Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.
A bond will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.
Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.
Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.
A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.
Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.
Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.
The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:
18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 32x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one half pound each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.
20,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.
Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.
Each bidder must furnish, with his proposal, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.
A bond will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.
Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.
A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.
Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.
Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER OF 28TH-ST.—One suite of three or four rooms, on third floor, with private table; also, one single room for a gentleman; Frenchman cook.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A COMFORTably-furnished room, with board, for two persons, at $12; also a room, with board, for three, at $18.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, en suite or singly, to families, or gentlemen, with board. References.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 16, 1870.
The trustees of this institution have declared the Fortieth Semi-annual Dividend, on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January. Also an extra dividend of One-half of One per Cent. of the accumulated surplus, payable at the same time.
Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, December, 1870.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars; and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CORCKLIN, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.
The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.
If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit

ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.
Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on
MONDAYS and SATURDAYS
from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 8d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
FIFTH DIVIDEND.
JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
Is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from Jan. 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
FREE OF UNITED STATES DEPOSIT TAX.
ASSETS (principally invested in United States bonds and New-York City bonds and mortgages), December 31, 1870.....$2,907,762 92
DEPOSITS—Inc. accrued interest to date, December, 1870.....2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabil

WASHINGTON.

The Omitted Receptions at the White House and Other Places—San Domingo Annexation in Congress—John W. Forney—Mrs. Belknap's Funeral—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The official receptions to-morrow will be generally withdrawn. In addition to those already mentioned as withdrawn are those of Gen. SHERMAN, Vice-President COLFAX and Speaker BLAINE. This will, therefore, render the day much less a holiday than usual, and the fact is quite severely felt in Washington, where official ceremony forms so large a part of social enjoyment. The diplomatic corps are said to feel the omission by the President quite sharply, but those people who have no personal disappointment in the matter and who reflect on the circumstances, will concede the propriety of the President's action.

SAN DOMINGO IN CONGRESS.

Gen. LOGAN has written to this city denying very positively that he is preparing to lead the opposition to the San Domingo resolutions in the House. The opposition counted on in various quarters in the House is fast disappearing, and if Mr. SUMNER can only be induced to make one more demonstration as unseemly as his last, annexation itself will be carried without further effort.

MR. FORNEY AND THE CHRONICLE.

JOHN W. FORNEY today takes leave of the Washington *Chronicle*, which he founded in 1861, and has owned and conducted for nearly ten years. Probably no journalist ever labored in Washington, and few in other cities, who enjoyed a greater degree of personal popularity, or was more uniformly courteous in his professional as well as personal intercourse.

MRS. BELKNAP'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mrs. BELKNAP, which took place from St. John's Episcopal Church this afternoon, was very largely attended by the most distinguished residents, official and private, of the city, including the President, many members of the diplomatic corps, and Senators and Representatives. At the earnest request of Gen. BELKNAP the usual ceremonial and conspicuous adjuncts, with which it is the habit of undertakers nowadays to load funerals, were entirely omitted. The remains were taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, and deposited in a private vault, whence, in a few weeks, they will be removed to her late home in Keokuk, Iowa.

INCOME TAX ON DIVIDENDS AND COUPONS.

Renewed attention is called to the working of the law passed last Summer, fixing the income tax at two and a half per cent., as applied to corporations, by the approach of the time when many annual and semi-annual dividends are declared, and coupons fall due. The act of last Summer made the assessments on the incomes of individuals two and a half per cent. for the year 1870. The intention of the framers of the law, as now explained, was to fix the income tax on corporations for that year at the same rate. And this is the way they sought to do it. The law reducing the per cent. from five to two and a half was to take effect on Aug. 1. As a great many corporations had paid five per cent. on semi-annual dividends, declared the 1st of July, and on coupons due at the same date, which, of course, was equivalent to two and a half per cent. on the income for the full year up to Jan. 1, 1871, the bill was intended to relieve them entirely from taxation for the remainder of 1870. The law provided that on dividends declared, or coupons falling due between Aug. 1, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, no tax should be collected during that time; but on dividends declared and coupons falling due after the beginning of 1871, the income should be collected; and by its language, the law also provided for the collection in the year 1871, of two and a half per cent. on the incomes of corporations accruing for the last five months of 1870, the very thing that was designed not to be done. In the first place the semi-annual dividends for the last half of the year are mostly declared Jan. 1, and the tax for 1871 thus would be assessed on them, virtually making an additional tax for 1871. Corporations have mainly avoided this by declaring the dividends during the last days of December, but other difficulties beside the dates are found in the law, which cuts off this retreat. And, even if this were an escape from the law, it is not open to the income from coupons due Jan. 1, which date is, of course, unalterable. If the intention of the law has been made plain, the following statement of its construction by the Internal Revenue Office will show how far its terms were from conveying the framers' desires. It is construed to mean that all dividends declared and coupons due before Aug. 1, 1870, must be taxed five per cent. Dividends declared between Aug. 1, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, to be taxed two and one-half per cent., not to be collected, however, till 1871. Coupons due between Aug. 1, 1870, and January, 1871, to be taxed two and one-half per cent., to be collected in 1871, but not of the corporations that their amount is to be returned by the individuals to whom paid, and the two and a half per cent. to be paid on them by those individuals as a part of their personal income. All dividends and coupons after Jan. 1, 1871, to be taxed two and one-half per cent. Legislation to set the matter right will be undertaken, and it is not improbable that the condition of the whole affair may make itself felt as a reason for a solution of the difficulty by the shortest method —the repeal of the income tax itself.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES FOR JANUARY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell a million of coin on each Thursday of the present month, and to purchase two millions of bonds the first and third Wednesdays, and one million on the second and fourth Wednesdays, making a total sale of four millions of coin and a purchase of six millions of bonds during the month.

A LIGHT NEAR THE WRECK OF THE SCOTLAND.

Vice-Admiral SHUBRICK, Chairman of the Light-house Board, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, says it will be necessary for Congress to authorize the permanent establishment of a suitable light vessel near the place where the wreck of the English steamer *Scotland* lies, off Sandy Hook, and that to construct it $50,000 will be required.

CONSULAR FEES.

It appears from official data that there are upward of 800 United States Consular officers in various parts of the world. Of this number, although the law requires them to make returns of fees, 290 have not rendered reports, while others have sent only fragmentary statements. The highest amount of fees received respectively are as follows: Buenos Ayres, $4,749; Vienna, $3,673; Antwerp, $2,648; Brussels, $2,456; Para, (Brazil,) $2,588; Rio Janeiro, $6,380; Valparaiso, $2,415; Shanghai, $6,316; Aspinwall, $3,422; St. Thomas, (Danish dominions,) $2,774; Bordeaux, $6,677; Havre, $4,901; Lyons, $9,786; Marseilles, $3,543; Paris, $50,839; Belfast, $9,934; Birmingham, $5,299; Bradford, (England,) $15,503; Worcester, (England,) $3,670; Calcutta, $4,880; Clifton, $3,771; Dundee, $5,788; Fort Erie, $3,621; Glasgow, $3,536; Hamilton, $3,823; Hong Kong, $5,770; Liverpool, $29,997; London, $38,007; Manchester, $20,000; Montreal, $5,634; Prescott, $2,950; St. John, (N. B.,) $5,032; Toronto, $4,612; Honolulu, $8,999; Kanagawa, (Japan,) $4,222; Aix-la-Chapelle, $3,516; Bremen, $6,603; Hamburg, $6,789; Leipsic, $6,262; Callao, $4,352; Havana, $9,367; Matanzas, $10,000; Basle, $4,711. The Consul-General of Alexandria is credited with $63 in fees for the year ending December, 1869. The agents for the examination of Consular affairs report that, thus far, the management of Consulates has been and is insufficient and irregular.

MINTS AND COINAGE.

The Senate Committee on Finance has prepared several amendments to the bill for revising the laws relative to the mints, the assay offices, and to coinage. The amendments propose that the mints shall be known as the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, the Mint of the United States at San Francisco, the Mint of the United States at Carson, and the assay offices as the United States Assay Office at New-York, the United States Assay Office at Denver, and the United States Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

List of Members of Both Houses for the Session of 1871.

Below we give a list of the members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York for the session of 1871. A vacancy in the Senate has been caused by the recent death of Hon. ISAIAH BLOOD, Democrat, of the Fifteenth District, and under existing laws there is no opportunity to fill it. The defect in the laws may be remedied by the Legislature at its present session. In the following list the names of Republicans are printed in roman; those of Democrats in italics.

THE SENATE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	*Samuel H. Frost.*	17.	Abm. X. Parker.
2.	*James F. Pierce.*	18.	Norris Winslow.
3.	*Henry C. Murphy.*	19.	*George H. Sanford.*
4.	*William M. Tweed.*	20.	Aug. R. Elwood.
5.	*Michael Norton.*	21.	Wm. H. Brand.
6.	*Thomas J. Creamer.*	22.	Geo. N. Kennedy.
7.	*John J. Bradley.*	23.	*Jno. T. Hubbard, Jr.*
8.	*Henry W. Genet.*	24.	Orlon W. Chapman.
9.	*William Cauldwell.*	25.	William B. Woodin.
10.	*William M. Graham.*	26.	Abm. V. Harpending.
11.	*George Morgan.*	27.	Theodore L. Minier.
12.	Francis S. Thayer.	28.	*Jarvis Lord.*
13.	*A. Bleecker Banks.*	29.	George Bowen.
14.	*Jacob Hardenburg.*	30.	James Wood.
15.	Vacancy.	31.	Loren L. Lewis.
16.	*Chris. F. Norton.*	32.	Allen D. Scott.

Republicans....14
Democrats....17

Democratic majority....3

THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.
1. *William D. Murphy.* 3. *Edward Coyle.*
2. Robert C. Blackall. 4. Wm. D. Sunderlin.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.
Charles N. Flanagin.

BROOME COUNTY.
William M. Ely.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.
1. Claudius V. B. Barse. 2. Stephen C. Green.

CAYUGA COUNTY.
1. *Charles H. Curtis.* 2. Stephen S. Hewitt.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.
1. Matthew P. Bemus. 2. Orange S. Winans.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.
David B. Hill.

CHENANGO COUNTY.
Andrew Shepardson.

CLINTON COUNTY.
Smith M. Weed.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.
1. *Benjamin Ray.* 2. Perkins F. Cady.

CORTLAND COUNTY.
Henry S. Randall.

DELAWARE COUNTY.
1. Alpheus Bolt. 2. James H. Graham.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.
1. James A. Seward. 2. David H. Mulford.

ERIE COUNTY.
1. *George Chambers.* 4. *Harry R. Ransom.*
2. *John Howell.* 5. *John M. Wiley.*
3. Franklin A. Alberger.

ESSEX COUNTY.
Clayton H. Delano.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
James H. Peirce.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
Mortimer Wade.

GENESEE COUNTY.
Volney G. Knapp.

GREENE COUNTY.
Hiram Van Steenburgh.

HERKIMER COUNTY.
Daniel A. Northrop.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
1. Oliver C. Wyman. 2. James Johnson.

KINGS COUNTY.
1. *David C. Aitken.* 6. *Bernard Haver.*
2. *Smith C. Baylis.* 7. *Wm. Wainwright.*
3. *Dominick H. Roche.* 8. *Samuel F. Conselyea.*
4. *Wm. W. Moseley.* 9. *John C. Jacobs.*
5. Wm. W. Goodrich.

LEWIS COUNTY.
Joseph Pahud.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
Richard Jonson.

MADISON COUNTY.
1. David L. Fisk. 2. Leonard C. Kilham.

MONROE COUNTY.
1. *Richard D. Cole.* 3. Volney P. Brown.
2. *George D. Lord.*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Webster Wagner.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.
1. *Michael Madigan.* 12. *William W. Cook.*
2. *Dennis Burns.* 13. *Richard Flanigan.*
3. *John Hayes.* 14. *J. Tyler Kelly.*
4. *John J. Blair.* 15. *Alexander Frear.*
5. *George L. Loutrell.* 16. *James Irving.*
6. *Timothy J. Campbell.* 17. *Edmond Connolly.*
7. *John Carey.** 18. *Leander Buck.*
8. *Martin Nachtmann.* 19. *Thomas C. Fields.*
9. *James O'Neill.* 20. *John Brown.*
10. *Christopher Flecke.* 21. *William Hitchman.*
11. *Lawrence O'Brien.*

NIAGARA COUNTY.
1. John E. Pound. 2. Lee R. Sanborn.

ONEIDA COUNTY.
1. Geo. W. Chadwick. 3. *Thomas Mulhall.*
2. Sidney A. Bunce. 4. Isaac McDougall.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.
1. Thomas G. Alvord. 3. Gustavus Sniper.
2. Peter Burns.

ONTARIO COUNTY.
1. *George W. Nicholas.* 2. David E. Wilson.

ORANGE COUNTY.
1. Robert H. Strahan. 2. *Isaac V. Montanye.*

ORLEANS COUNTY.
John Berry.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
1. De Witt C. Littlejohn. 3. Chauncey S. Sage.
2. *Abraham Howe.*

OTSEGO COUNTY.
1. *Alfred Chamberlain.* 2. J. Lee Tucker.

PUTNAM COUNTY.
Sarles Drew.

QUEENS COUNTY.
1. L. Bradford Prince. 2. *James M. Oakley.*

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1. *John L. Flagg.* 3. *Sylvester Waterbury.*
2. Horace C. Gifford.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
John Decker.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.
James M. Nelson.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.
1. George M. Gleason. 3. William Bradford.
2. Dolphus S. Lynde.

SARATOGA COUNTY.
1. *Isaiah Fuller.* 2. Joseph W. Hill.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.
Gershom Banker.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
Silas Sweet.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.
William C. Coon.

SENECA COUNTY.
Sanford R. Ten Eyck.

STEUBEN COUNTY.
1. *James G. Bennet.* 2. Alvin C. Barney.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.
George F. Carman.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Frank Buckley.

TIOGA COUNTY.
Burnett B. Bignell.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.
John H. Selkreg.

ULSTER COUNTY.
1. Cyrus Burhans. 2. *Charles H. Krack.*
2. C. Meech Woolsey.

WARREN COUNTY.
Duncan Griffin.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
1. Thomas Stevenson. 2. Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

WAYNE COUNTY.
1. Anson S. Wood. 2. Henry R. Durfee.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
1. G. Hilton Scribner. 3. James W. Husted.
2. *Alfred W. Bartlett.*

WYOMING COUNTY.
Henry S. Joy.

YATES COUNTY.
George P. Lord.

* H. A. Twombly, Republican, counted out.

Republicans....63
Democrats....65

Apparent Democratic majority....2

RECAPITULATION.

	1871. Senate.	1871. Assembly.	1870. Senate.	1870. Assembly.
Republicans	14	63	14	56
Democrats	17	65	18	72
Democratic majority	3	2	4	16

The "Sand-Box" of the Late Kit Burns.

The rat-pit of the late Kit BURNS, at No. 273 Water-street, is being carried on by "Dick the Rat" (RICHARD TONER) and JACK JENNINGS, the "English rat-catcher," who have been engaged in catching the predacious vermin since their childhood. The men declare that they do not intend to hold any more ratting matches, and that they merely want to sell rum and rats. The widow of Kit intends to apply to the Common Council, or Judge DOWLING, for remuneration for a cage, filled with rats, which was thrown into the East River upon the occasion of the recent descent on the "Sand-box" by the Police, acting under Mr. BERGH'S orders. She also wants damages for a promising bull-pup which KIT valued at $100. It was seized at the same time and has not been returned to her.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The funeral of the late ISAAC FRYER, whose sudden death on Thursday last has been already mentioned in the TIMES, took place yesterday afternoon from St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was an old resident of this City, a member of the St. Nicholas Society and the Mercantile Library Association, and had a host of warm friends, many of whom were present at his obsequies. Rev. Dr. PRICE and Rev. Mr. HART read the solemn burial services. The interment took place at Green-Wood Cemetery.

The Cosmopolitan Conference was organized yesterday, at No. 35 East Twenty-seventh-street, and is to meet every Sunday evening at the south-east corner of Bleecker-street and the Bowery. The object of the Conference is to discuss plans by which remunerative work can, at all times, be found by both sexes, and the project of urging the State to provide agricultural or mechanical employment for those desiring it, will be especially considered. The trades-unions are to be invited to assist in the formation of a political party toward that end.

The Palette Society, an association of artists and of promoters of art, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Paul Schultze; First Vice-President, V. Nehlig; Second Vice-President, F. R. Robertson; Treasurer, Dr. Joseph Wiener; Finance Secretary, W. Kurtz; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. C. Meinecke; Recording Secretary, Geo. Hess; Librarians, M. Van Mittendorfer and L. Roeth; Trustees, M. Eglan, H. Levasseur and Franz Venino.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, alias "Boston," a notorious offender, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, to answer the charge of having stolen a package of gold vest-chains, valued at $50, from the safe of WILLIAM L. FULLER, at No. 25 John-street. He had been arrested while in the act of escaping with the stolen property, which was taken from his person. The Magistrate accordingly held him for trial.

RICHARD FRITH, aged nine, of No. 8 Jackson-street, and JOHN MORSE, aged eleven, of No. 10 Jackson-street, were yesterday, accidentally pushed off the platform of Belt car No. 154, by some men getting on, at Fifty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue. Both of the boys had their feet crushed, and, after medical attendance, were sent home by the Police.

The dead body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the North River, near One Hundred and Fourteenth-street. The deceased was thirty-five years old, a German, and was dressed in brown woollen jacket, drab vest, drab pantaloons, white linen shirt and fur cap. He was sent to the Morgue.

Last evening the Tweed delegation of State legislators for the coming session departed for Albany via Hudson River Railroad. They had a special train, palace-car, and every accessory to drive dull care away. Besides the surrounding group of street-urchin loafers there were no mourners in attendance.

An unknown man, aged thirty, was found dead, yesterday, in Chatham-square, and removed to the Morgue. A bead chain and small gold locket were found on the remains.

The body of a man, supposed to be JAMES LOOKEY, of Essex County, N. J., was recovered from the North River, near Pier No. 43, yesterday, and removed to the Morgue.

BROOKLYN.

A domestic named NORA MCNAMARA, in the employ of JAMES THURSTON, of No. 60 Lafayette-avenue, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $400 worth of clothing.

A music-box worth $70 was stolen, on Saturday night, from the residence of Mr. C. C. CAMPBELL, No. 213 Cumberland-st.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday night, a number of sailors of the ship *O. K.*, lying at the Hunter's Point Dock, created a disturbance at the lager-beer saloon of C. BLUMER, corner of Flushing and Central avenues, Hunter's Point. Glasses and windows were broken, and the furniture injured to a considerable extent. One of the occupants of the saloon was also maltreated. A complaint was made by the proprietor to the city authorities, and yesterday warrants were issued for the arrest of the sailors. Officers HEANY, O'NEIL and MCDERMOTT, with five deputies, boarded the *O. K.* for the purpose of securing the men, and while in the act the sailors, at the command of the Captain, armed themselves with hand-spikes, clubs and pistols, and resisted the officers. The officers found it advisable to leave the ship, but in the meantime they had secured two of the offenders.

On Saturday the final arrangements between A. T. STEWART and the officers of the Flushing and North-side Railroad in relation to the railroad to be built between New-York and Hempstead Plains, the new garden city of Long Island, was determined upon and the documents signed. The parties to the arrangement are the Directors of the Flushing and North-side Railroad and A. T. STEWART. The company will be a new one and will build a first-class railroad with first-class equipments every way equal to the equipments of the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The road will be operated by the Flushing and North-side Railroad Company. The route selected commences at or near the Main-street depot, Flushing, running easterly until it strikes the western limits of Mr. STEWART'S Hempstead purchase, near Hyde Park, from thence running through the Plains to the eastern limits near Farmingdale. The road will be commenced immediately, and is to be completed by the 4th day of July next.

The following are the new officers elected for 1871 of Sithra Chapter No. 216 Royal Arch Masons of Greenport: G. H. Corwin, H. P.; W. F. Hammond, K.; Wm. D. Corry, S.; A. G. Wiggins, Treasurer; J. T. Gallup, Secretary; George E. Post, C. of H.; A. W. Smith, P. S.; George Wagg, R. A. C.; J. C. Clark, M. of Third V.; H. S. Achley, M. of Second V.; A. Brown, M. of First V.: Rev. E. Stratton, Chaplain; H. Fordam, Tiler.

On Monday last Mr. HENRY PRIME, a resident of Huntington, was severely and dangerously injured by a train on the Long Island Railroad. Mr. PRIME was standing near the platform at the depot, thinking there was ample space for the train to pass without hitting him, when he was struck by the locomotive and rolled the entire distance of the depot between the platform and cars. His collar-bone was broken, and a number of ribs were fractured.

The officers for the year 1871, of Wompon-amo Lodge No. 437, F. and A. M., of Sag Harbor, are: Master, Dr. E. G. Howard; Senior Warden, E. McCollum; Junior Warden, B. D. Sleight; Treasurer, Dr. F. Crocker; Secretary, Peter French; Senior Deacon, M. Bennett; Junior Deacon, E. M. Cooper, Jr.; Master of Ceremonies, R. M. Sweasy and W. H. Youngs; Tiler, J. T. Silvira; Trustees, F. Crocker, J. Freudenthal, and A. D. Smith.

The following officers of Mechanic Section No. 19, Cadets of Temperance, of Flushing, have been elected: Wm. Duncan, W. A.; R. H. Baker, V. A.; E. W. Reed, Secretary; H. Polhemus, Assistant Secretary; W. H. Clarke, Treasurer; C. Ferris, Assistant Treasurer; J. H. Scott, G.; E. Howell, U.; George Shroder, W.; J. L. Auten, A. W.

NEW-JERSEY.

M. GARNIER gave a billiard exhibition in the rooms at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, on Saturday evening. He played a game of French caroms, 100 points, with N. P. ROWE, the latter making only twenty-one points. M. GARNIER then played a four-ball game with CHAS. FRINK, who formerly held the championship of Michigan, winning by a score of 1,000 to 261. GARNIER'S average was a fraction over forty-five. The performance was concluded with an exhibition of fancy shots.

A few days since a German named GUITTERS EOSS, came to Newark, from Milburn, and after remaining in the city till Saturday, sent word to a friend of his in the country, also at Milburn, that he had procured him a situation for the Winter. The dupe at once came to accept it, and on arriving at the depot, was met by his friend and the "boss," a fellow named SOUDER. He showed considerable money, and Eoss borrowed $10 from him. Then by advice of the two he was induced by Eoss to leave his money, $240, with the boss, for safe keeping. This he readily did, and before he knew it his country friend and the new employer were gone, as was his $250, all he possessed.

The Fourth Regiment, New-Jersey State National Guard, has just been uniformed at a cost of about $10,000. The uniform is of dark blue, trimmed with gold cord, and is very similar to that worn by the Twelfth New-York Regiment. The regiment will appear in their new full dress uniform for the first time on WASHINGTON'S birth-day.

The North Hudson County horse-car railway has opened a new route, extending from the ferry at Hoboken to Franklin-street, West Hoboken. The track where the road formerly diverged from Hoboken-avenue to Five Corners has been removed, and all the cars will run upon the new route.

A fellow named CHARLES PETERS, from Philadelphia, entered the ale-house of EDWARD SCOTT, on River-street, Newark, yesterday, and stole therefrom a fine coat. He was speedily arrested, and is held to answer the charge of grand larceny.

A citizens' ice company has been formed in New-Brunswick, with a capital of $100,000, at a par value of $100. The ice is to be obtained from Cold Spring, from which New-Brunswick is supplied with water, and will be sold at actual cost to stockholders.

At the Jersey City Rink colored persons are not allowed on the ice, though they are permitted to pay the admission fee and witness the skating.

The Funeral of Carl Anschuetz.

The funeral of CARL ANSCHUETZ, whose decease was announced in the TIMES on Saturday, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 151 East Twenty-sixth-street, and was attended by the entire community of New-York vocalists and musicians, and by a vast number of private and professional friends of the deceased composer and musical leader. The North-Eastern Saengerbund, a corporation of about thirty vocal and musical organizations of this City and vicinity, including the Liederkranz, Arion, Beethoven Maennerchor, Teutonia, &c., and the musicians' society, Aschenbroedel, attended in a body, and assisted in the funeral ceremonies at the residence of the deceased. The orchestra, composed of members of the last-named organization, rendered on this occasion MENDELSSOHN'S "Todtenmarsch," while the vocalists chanted several funeral choruses, whereupon Dr. HEIDENFELT, the President of the Saengerbund, delivered a funeral discourse, reviewing in brief the life and meritorious character of the deceased musician, who since his appearance in this country, thirteen years ago, has been the pioneer of the musical and operatic world in this country. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Gen. SIGEL, CARL FORMES, WILLIAM FORMES and CARL HAERTER. The funeral cortége, which was followed by about two dozen carriages, passed through Broadway to the South Ferry, and thence crossed to Brooklyn toward Green-Wood Cemetery, where Gen. SIGEL delivered a brief funeral discourse, and the coffin was placed in the receiving vault.

Mr. ANSCHUETZ had for a long time suffered from a cancer in the throat, which was of such a character that his decease followed from want of nourishment. He had been inactive for nearly a year. Christmas a year ago his last composition, "The Mass," was brought out under his leadership at St. Stephen's Church in Twenty-eighth-street, where his wife was one of the leading chorus-singers, a position which was lost by her in consequence of the attention she had to bestow on her suffering husband. Since then CARL ANSCHUETZ has appeared in public only two or three times, the last being on the occasion of the concert of the North-eastern Saengerbund in July last, which he conducted.

The Murders of the Past Year.

The following is an official list of all the murderers that have been consigned to the City Prison during the past year:

Murderer.	Date.	Murdered.
Richard Allen	Aug. 29	Thomas Connolly.
George Brown	Jan. 9	Sarah Brown.
Stephen Brady	June 16	George Moore.
Martin Bogardus alias Edson.	Nov. 10	Ferdinand Schwartz.
Philip Cooney	June 1	David O'Day.
Robert Carey	Nov. 28	Ellen Surrick.
Margaret Dunne	Sept. 2	William Davis.
Jeremiah Dunn	Nov. 14	James Logan.
James Egan	July 6	Robert Montgomery.
Thos. Lookup Evans	Nov. 12	Mary E. Geary.
John Faulkner	Oct. 26	Alfred W. Thorn.
Louis Frank	Nov. 10	Ferdinand Schwartz.
John Glass	July 25	Henry Washton.
Patrick Griffin	Sept. 10	George Johnson.
Edward Jackson	Nov. 28	Ellen Surrick.
Morris Keher. Abraham Keher.	Jan. 15	Conrad Oestreicher.
William Kavanagh	Dec. 7	John Kelly.
James Lee	Feb. 24	William Keane.
Adam Langfried	Nov. 22	James Tingleton.
James McCarroll	July 20	Barthol'w Buckley.
William McNevins	Dec. 2	Edward Hines.
Michael Martin	May 14	Patrick Welch.
Dominick Mullin	June 16	Hannah Mullin.
Patrick Mathews	Aug. 26	Hugh McCall.
George Nelson	July 6	Mary Nelson.
John Quinn	Sept. 16	David Reischer.
Christopher Rafferty	Aug. 28	Thomas Delany.
John Reynolds	Feb. 1	William Townsend.
Valentine Reckel	Sept. 10	Christopher Reckel.
Thomas Sheridan	Feb. 18	Mary Sheridan.
Lawrence Sullivan	June 27	John O'Brien.
Thomas Sheridan	June 29	Daniel Michaels.
John Thomas	Oct. 5	Walter Johnson.
Michael A. A. Wolff	June 10	Matilda Henningsen. Henrietta Ulman.
Thomas Wiggins	Oct. 3	Joseph Flynn.
George Woodruff	Nov. 28	Ellen Surrick.

REAL was executed Aug. 5, and JACK REYNOLDS April 8, making two executions during the past year. Of the murdered during the year, there came to their death by the knife 14; by the pistol, 17; by the club, 16; by abortion, (on which arrests were made,) 2; by a paving-stone, 1; by the ax, 2; by a shovel, 1; thrown out of a window, 1; thrown down-stairs, 1.

Another Alleged Wife-Murder.

The sudden death of Mrs. ANN MCLAUGHLIN, aged thirty-three, was reported to Coroner SCHIRMER on Saturday, as occurring at No. 185 Avenue C, and he ordered a post-mortem examination by Dr. CUSHMAN, when it was ascertained that death had resulted from erysipelas. The physician found also a fracture of the skull behind the right ear, which led to the disease, though it would probably not have proved fatal otherwise. The other tenants in the tenement-house state that the husband, EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN, had frequently beaten his wife while they were quarreling and intoxicated. It appears that their last quarrel occurred on the 20th inst., when the husband struck her head with a boot-tree. She went to Bellevue Hospital on the 27th for treatment and returned home on Thursday last. The Coroner ordered MCLAUGHLIN'S arrest, and he is detained to await the result of an inquest on Tuesday next. There was no necessity for postponing the investigation, except to suit the convenience of the Coroner and his Deputy, in order that they might attend to their holiday festivities. In the meantime the prisoner is in close confinement without any hearing.

Spearing for Eels—A Dead Body Recovered—A Strange Coincidence.

On the 15th of last month, a middle-aged man, and a shoemaker by trade, named IGNATZ HUSSCHMITT, was seen by a potato-peddler to go to the banks of the Passaic River, near the chemical works, in Newark, divest himself of most of his clothing, and jump into the stream where the water ran swiftest. Before night, the family of the deceased called at the Police Station, and said that he was missing, and having been deranged for a few days, they believed him to be the missing man, and so it proved. Nothing was seen of the body, and it was supposed to have floated down with the tide.

Yesterday a man named STEPHEN FRANCISCO, living at No. 74 Chambers street, Newark, went to the river, near the chemical works, cut a hole in the ice and commenced spearing for eels. Hardly had he commenced his eel-fishing when his spear struck something in the mud, which he pulled to the surface, and the surprise of the fisherman was great when he discovered he had brought to the surface a corpse. It was identified by the family of the deceased, and will be buried by them today.

Fires Yesterday.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in Mr. BELL'S green-house, One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue, caused by a defective flue. Damage trifling.

At 2 P. M. a fire broke out in a bedroom of JAMES MCCORMICK, No. 456 Greenwich-street, having originated from a match. Damage slight.

At 3 P. M. a slight fire occurred on the first floor of No. 25 Front-street, occupied by O. F. SCHROEDER, ship-chandler. Origin unknown. Loss trifling.

At 3¾ P. M., another fire was discovered in the premises No. 25 Second-avenue, occupied by PATRICK READY, as a boarding-house, caused by a chimney. Extinguished without damage.

At 8¼ P. M., a slight fire occurred on the first floor of No. 135 Baxter-street, occupied by MICHAEL WARD, shoe-maker, caused by kerosene oil exploding at the stove and setting fire to the wood-work. Damage slight.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 31—11½ A. M.—American Securities open quiet and steady. Stocks steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1867, 88¾.

LONDON, Dec. 31—1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for both money and the account. American Securities firm. Stocks firm. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 89¼; 1865, old, 88⅞; 1867, 88⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—1½ P. M.—There has been nothing doing in Cotton today.

Advices from Havre state that the transactions in Cotton at that port have been very limited since the war begun. Only a few bales are sold weekly, and prices are nominal.

BACON, 51s. for Cumberland cut, and 52s. for Short Rib Middles. BEEF, 121s. 6d. ℔ tierce, for new.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—FLOUR unchanged, with moderate demand; sales 1,500 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White Winter, and $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 39; choice White Canada, $1 70. CORN quiet; sales of car-lots at 79c. OATS held at 57c. for Western. BARLEY held at 98c. for choice Canada. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for Bolted; $1 65 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $30@$33, ℔ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80. ℔ ton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; net receipts, 7,459 bales; gross, 7,612 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,381 bales; to Barcelonia, 452 bales; coastwise, 351 bales; sales, 7,150 bales; stock, 209,171 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $5 95@$6. CORN scarce and firm; White and Yellow, 70c.@72c. PORK dull and lower; Mess, $21. SUGAR—Prime, 9¾c.@10c. MOLASSES easier; Common, 48c.@52c.; Prime, 56c.@57c.; Choice, 61c. COFFEE firm, but quotations reduced, owing to the reduction in the tariff; Prime, 15¼c.@15½c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling—Exchange, 120. Sight drafts on New-York, ¼ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 110¾.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR in good demand at full prices. WHEAT dull and drooping; sales at $1 14@$1 16. CORN firm and in fair demand at 54c.@55c. RYE firm and in fair demand at 83c.@85c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK dull and unsettled; $19 asked. LARD dull and lower; Kettle, 11¾c.; Steam, 10¾c. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; 7c.@9¼c. asked; no sales. BACON—Only limited jobbing demand at 10c.@11c.@11¼c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides. Live HOGS quiet at $6 20@$6 45; receipts, 5,500 head. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 87c. EXCHANGE dull; 1-10 to 50 off buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—BARK unchanged. CLOVER-SEED and TIMOTHY unchanged. FLOUR less active, but holders firm; Extra Family, $6@$6 75. Spring WHEAT—$5 75@$6 50 for Pennsylvania; $6 35@$7 25 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT firm; Indiana Red, $1 45@$1 50; Amber, $1 52. RYE steady and unchanged. CORN held firmly and unchanged. OATS held firmly; State at 54c.@55c.; Western, 56c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY—Stock scarce, holders ask 95c. for iron-bound.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28. CORN steady at 44c.@47c. for Mixed, on track. OATS firm at 40½c. for No. 2. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE firm at 81c. HIGHWINES, 89c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING nominally unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $19@$19 25; Bulk Shoulders, 7c. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.@10c; Clear Rib, 11½c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17c. LARD nominal. HOGS firm at $6 20@$6 40. CATTLE unchanged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Exchange unchanged. FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 at $1 07⅞@$1 07⅛; afternoon, firm at $1 08½. CORN dull; No. 2 at 43½c.; afternoon, unchanged. OATS steady; No. 2 at 39c. RYE quiet, No. 2 at 72c.@74c. BARLEY dull and lower; No. 2 at 68c. HIGHWINES firm at 85½c. for Iron-bound. Mess PORK, $18@$18 25. LARD, 11c. Dressed HOGS active at $6 90. Live HOGS active at $5 75@$6 20. Beef CATTLE firm and steady at $4 75@$7.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—TOBACCO unchanged; sales, 13 hhds. BAGGING dull at 25c.@26c. COTTON steady; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR dull; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN very dull. HOGS weaker; Choice held at $6 75@$7. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK held at $20. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 12c. WHISKY firm at 87c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 100 bales; gross receipts, 225 bales; exports, coastwise, 21 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 11,195 bales. FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT firm; stock, scarce; prices entirely unchanged. CORN firm; stock scarce; White, 80c.; Yellow, 75c. OATS higher, at 56c.@57c. PROVISIONS dull and nominally unchanged. WHISKY, 92c.@93c.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—WHEAT—Nothing of moment transpired. RYE continues dull and neglected. CORN steady, with moderate demand; sales, 2 cars No. 1 Western, mixed, at 78c., and 1 car do. Yellow at 79c. BARLEY continues languid, and we only note a sale of 3,000 bushels Bay Quinte, in store, on private terms. OATS dull but steady; sales, 1 car State at 59½c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 10½; No. 2 at $1 08¼. OATS dull and nominal. CORN steady; No. 2 White, 48c. RYE and BARLEY quiet and unchanged. HOGS quiet at $6 80. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls; Wheat, 23,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 31.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 529 bales; exports, coastwise, 156 bales; sales, 120 bales; stock, 1,037 bales. Spirits TURPENTINE quiet. Strained RESIN active and firm at $1 80. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON firmer. Low Middling, 14c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 31.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¼c.; receipts, 2,192 bales; shipments, 1,960 bales. FLOUR dull at $5@$6 50. CORN declining at 58c.@60c. OATS declining at 52c.@53c. Mess PORK dull and nominal. LARD dull at 12c.@13½c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 7⅜c.@7¾c.; Bulk Sides, 9½c.@10½c.

MOBILE, Dec. 31.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,428 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,240 bales; coastwise, 288 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 56,404 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 31.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 3,410 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,562 bales; coastwise, 579 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 79,860 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 31.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 1,790 bales; exports coastwise, 1,256 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 45,482 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—COTTON—Market inactive, but prices unchanged, at 14c. for Middling; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 700 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; net receipts, 3,064 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 34,107 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 31.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 2,220 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,435 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,759 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15⅜c.@15½c.; net receipts, 31 bales; gross receipts, 410 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

DETROIT, Dec. 31.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 32; Amber, $1 21. CORN and OATS firm. BARLEY quiet at $1 25. HOGS dull at $7 05.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—Markets dull and nominally unchanged. No transactions reported.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Parthia	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Samaria	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Anglia	Jan. 9	New-York	Glasgow

FOR ASPINWALL, &C.

Ocean Queen	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall
Columbia	Jan. 5	New-York	Havana
City of Mexico	Jan. 7	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

MONDAY.

All mails close at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 1—*In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.*—A. Finley and son, Miss Flint, Miss Allen, A. H Keen, H. Boothroyd and wife, O. Keegan, Miss Graham, Mr. Dewar, J. Reid.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—E. Alexandre, T. A. Dreyer, E. S. Churchill, E. Salomon, B. de la Rionda, F. Calcagnino, M. Cassaigne, Hernandez Rafael, Francisco Pique, Miss Joanna Murphy. From Nassau.—Mrs. Knuland, Mrs. Grain, son and daughter, S. R. Probasco, Burnet Forbes, H. K. White, R. L. S. Hall, Ricardo Fujillo, J. Dixon, wife and 2 sons, A. Howard, James Herrick, Jno. Patterson.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—E. M. Arnoux, J. J. Ferrise, R. Vannueker, J. Attridge, W. Fitzsimmons, J. R. Brown, Frank Gould, J. M. Warren and wife, Miss E. M. Clarkson, J. M. Egbert, C. W. Herbert, G. W. Clark, R. H. Goodwin, T. M. Chapman, S. Stanmeyer, C. Fisher and wife, and 15 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....7:25 | Sun sets.....4:44 | Moon sets....3:25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.4:00 | Gov. Island.4:49 | Hell Gate....6:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 1.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Dec. 17, via Moville 18th, with mdse. and 81 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, from Savannah Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Dec. 30, 4 P. M., lat. 36 45, lon. 74 50, passed steam-ship Cleopatra, for Havana.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Neuva, Barreros, (Span.,) Romero, Havana 18 ds., in ballast to Carlos Marti & Co. Has had northerly gales from lat. 32.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans Dec. 24, and S. W. Pass 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckt, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Ontario, Mitchell, from Callao; arr. 31st, and anchored on the Bar; came up this P. M., and reports passing Cape Horn Oct. 23; crossed the equator Nov. 27, in lon. 27; has had westerly gales for last 15 days.

Bark Ocean Gem, (of London,) Griffiths, Amoy July 26, with teas to John Caswell & Co. Passed through Allies Straits Sept. 11, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 20, St. Helena 29th, and crossed the equator Nov. 17, in lon. 34; has had fine weather up to Bermuda, and been 18 ds. from thence with N. W. gales.

Bark Mindet, (Norw.,) Brusgaard, Amoy Sept. 5, with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 11, St. Helena 23d, and crossed the equator Dec. 1, in lon. 34; has had fine weather up to Bermuda, and from thence strong westerly gales.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Mountfort, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Stevens & Soule. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Bark Chloris, (N. G.) ——, Yokohama July 22, via Pernambuco Nov. 21, with teas to Heinnemann & Payson. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Union, (of Jersey,) Le Brocq, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to E. L. Davidson—vessel to J. Macarthur. Crossed the equator Nov. 24 in lon. 33, and has been 18 ds. W. of Bermuda with strong westerly gales.

Brig M. A. Herera, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) French, Cardenas 28 ds., with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has had strong N. W. gales for last 18 ds., during which sprung foremast and split sails.

Brig Jenny, (Dan.,) Laurendtsen, Puerto Cabello Dec. 10, with coffee, hides, &c., to Roonen, Graves & Co. Sld. in co. with brig A. B. Patterson for New York; left no vessels.

Schr. Vincent J. Wallace, (of Hawksbury, N. S.,) Allen, Jacmel, 20 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had strong N. and N. W. winds the entire passage. Dec. 23 to 25, between lat. 30 32, lon. 73 and 74 30, encountered a heavy gale from N. W., and on the 28th and 29th had another gale from N. N. W., with heavy cross sea, but sustained no damage.

Schr. July Fourth (of Bangor) Cobb, Aquin 35 ds., via Inagua 15 ds., with logwood to Richard Thackeray —vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Left no vessels; has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage, during which lost and split sails; put into Inagua for medical assistance, the captain being sick with bilious fever.

Schr. Britannia, (of Arichat,) Roy, Mayaguez, P. R., 17 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. F. Small & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Bonsil, Newbern, N. C., 10 ds., with shingles to Thos. Holmes & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds; lost part of deck-load; saw steamer Fairbanks on fire off Hatteras Inlet, and went to her, but could render no assistance.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Daniel Brittan, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Carroll, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Terry, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Mabel Hall, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. P. L. Smith, Roberts, Portland, 15 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Caroline Higgins, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. John Johnston, McNiel, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Candage, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Julia Newell, McIntyre, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Gentile, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Gurney, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Wm. H. Graham, Ferris, South Amboy for Boston.

Schr. J. S. Collins, Archer, Port Johnson for Newburyport.

Schr. Dov, Robbins, Port Johnson for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ranger, Talman, Port Johnson for Newport.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. M. T. Pike, Higgins, Newport, for Virginia.

Schr. David Currie, Verrill, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. D. Stevenson, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Jackson, Newport.

Schr. Mary M., Murray, Boston for Virginia.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Crowley, Virginia.

Schr. Blue-bird, Holmes, Virginia.

BELOW—1 ship, 1 bark and 1 brig, unknown, to anchor, outside the bar.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. N. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Arr. ship Quintaro, from Talcahuano; bark Hermann, from New-Castle; brig Annie W. Goddard, from Buenos Ayres.

Jan. 1.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore, and Leopard, from Philadelphia; barks J. S. Winslow, from Antwerp; King Bird, from Liverpool; and L. T. Stocker, from Baltimore.

Steamer Samaria, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Dec. 13, and Queenstown Dec. 14, via Boston Dec. 31, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Arr. brig Henry & Louise, Potter, from Port-au-Prince 18 ds., with coffee to H. Becker. Has had N. W. gales for last 12 ds. Left steamer Port-au-Prince, for New-York, via Gonaives, to sail Dec. 17; also, brig Antilles, for Boston, ldg.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—Steam-ship Allemanna has arrived with 400 emigrants.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, Dec. 11, brigs Alice, (Br.,) Peterson, for New-York in 3 ds.; Black Prince, (Br.,) for London, next day.

Spoken.

Dec. 19, by brig Vincent J. Wallace, (of Hawksbury, N. S.,) in lat. 26 09, lon. 74, brig Blanche, (Br.,) from Milk River, Jam., for New-York; 17th, off Inagua, brig Como, (Br.,) from London, for Havana.

Dec. 26, by brig Jenny, (Dan.,) in lat. 32 16, lon. 71 29, spoke schr. White Sea, from Port-au-Prince, for Boston, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Nov. 5, by ship Ontario, in lat. 34 56 S., lon. 36, spoke ship Freeman Clark, from Callao, for Antwerp.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The German steamer Baltimore and the bark Pallas, both from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived at Great Grimsby, and the latter proceeded.

The Anchor Line steamer Columbia, New-York, for Glasgow, touched at Moville today.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 1.—Steamers Batavia and Idaho, New-York, for Liverpool, arrived today, the former at 8 and the latter at 1½ A. M.

MIDLAND BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK, SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,000,000

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $43,709 17, equal to $524,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $899,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $449,755 02, which is $214,555 02 in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON

AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:

THE

New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

Price, **PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.**

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

THE WORTH OF $20 FOR $7 50.

The *Christian Union*, $3; either of Harper's, $4; *Phrenological Journal*, $3; Marshall's *Washington*, $5; and "The Doctor," a chromo, $5. The worth of $20 for only $7 50. Send to S. R. WELLS, publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. N.B.—The WEEKLY TIMES, with all the above, for $9.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

SAFE, PROFITABLE, PERMANENT.

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, **$100, $500, $1,000**; Registered, **$100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.**

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government Bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American Gold Coin, at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, 1st of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace, on the completion of the work:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than **Fifty Million Acres,** consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad, fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, **the most valuable ever conferred** upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and canceling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than ten per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, **at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding First Mortgage Bonds,** besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5⅛ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30s selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax.* $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30s will yield per year in gold, $80 30. Here is a difference in *annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided by **the sale to stockholders of some Six Millions** of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the 1st of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime, orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end of the road in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at $1 10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest bank or banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. *Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.*

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company,

No. 114 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; corner of Nassau and Wall sts., New-York; No. 452 15th-st., Washington, D. C.; by National Banks, and by brokers generally throughout the country.

A STATE BOND

AND

RAILROAD BOND

BOTH IN ONE.

The 8 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

MOBILE

AND

MONTGOMERY R. R. CO.

INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The road already completed, its traffic already established, and its earnings largely in excess of the interest on its first mortgage bonds. The road free from debt, and the proceeds of the bonds to be devoted to building bridges from its present terminus near Mobile into that city, and to increase its equipment now immediately needed, to avail of the traffic brought to it by the recent completion of the road from New-Orleans to Mobile. The best route now from New-Orleans, Mobile and the Gulf to New-York and the North. Road 182 miles long. Mortgage about $13,000 per mile, almost the smallest on the market. The mortgage rigorous in securing the bondholders, and in default of the payment of interest by the Company, the obligation of the State of Alabama to pay the same direct and immediate.

DEBT OF ALABAMA.

Direct, about $6,000,000; indirect, for indorsements on completed roads, about $7,000,000, the latter amply secured on property of double the value of the indorsement, and the law permitting indorsement terminating Nov. 1, 1871. About twelve years ago the State had about double its present debt, which it paid off up to the breaking out of the war, reducing it to about $4,500,000, and now the State has double the population, and more than four times the wealth.

The stock owned and road in hands of men of highest character and capacity.

The security examined thoroughly, and recommended to fiduciaries and careful investors.

About two-thirds of the bonds are sold, and a portion of the rest for sale at 95 and accrued interest by

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., 18 WALL-ST.